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GREEN'S Nursery Co.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Charles A. Green,
* MANAGER *

INTRODUCERS OF
Wilder Early Pear,
Jessie Strawberry,

Shaffer Raspberry,
Saratoga Plum, Etc.

.....
200,000 CURRANT CUTTINGS.

LEADING ORNAMENTALS.

100,000 Rhubarb Roots

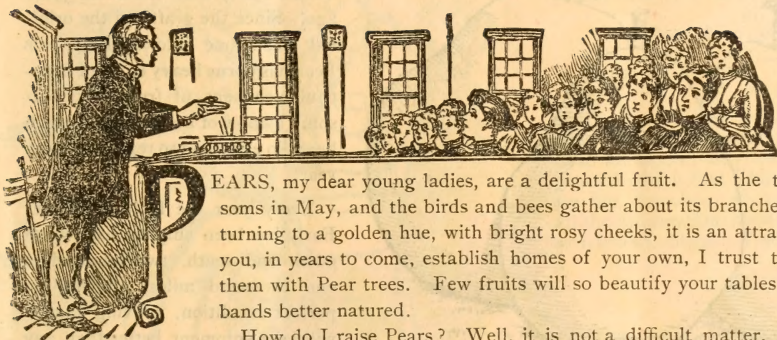
SEE PAGE 46 FOR REDUCED PRICES AND DISCOUNTS,
ALSO PAGE 47 FOR BARGAINS.

❖
*If you don't
see what you
want, ask for
it. . . .*
❖



CLOUD SEEDLING

Earliest of all. Large, firm, good quality and color, enormously productive. Named by Am. Horticultural Society. The earliest large berry; the largest early berry.



PEARS, my dear young ladies, are a delightful fruit. As the tree unfolds its blossoms in May, and the birds and bees gather about its branches, as the fruit ripens, turning to a golden hue, with bright rosy cheeks, it is an attractive feature. Should you, in years to come, establish homes of your own, I trust that you will beautify them with Pear trees. Few fruits will so beautify your tables, or render your husbands better natured.

How do I raise Pears? Well, it is not a difficult matter. Simply go at it with good common sense and careful watching of your tree and most any one can grow them. As to location of orchard, if I could have just what I wanted, it should be on a gentle slope toward the south, and the soil a gravelly loam, on clay sub-soil, or, next best, an entirely clay soil. I consider a southern slope, where the trees get the full sun, better than a northern exposure, and I would as soon have it exposed to winds as sheltered. My preparation for planting would be to grow corn well manured, on the ground the previous year and in the spring just before setting out the orchard, plow the land well. Then where I wanted the trees to stand, which I would not have more than one rod apart each way, I would dig holes three feet across and fifteen inches deep. Here I would set the trees, carefully preserving and laying out every fibrous root and packing the earth well around the roots.

After setting the trees I leave the surface close around the tree a little dishing or hollowed the first year, so as to enable it to get all the moisture it needs. I mulch a little and I hoe about the trees so as to keep the surface mellow. My after cultivation is to grow some hoed crop among the trees for five years, cultivating the ground well, but not manuring too heavily, I think the ground can be too rich for the Pear.

My practice in ripening and marketing is to pick when matured, though still green in color and somewhat hard, (when they pick easily by lifting them up, is the test). Put in barrels in the dark, when they will "sweat," and the Pears as well as the barrel inside will be covered with drops of water. Afterwards they will turn yellow, and are then ready to sell or eat. If I shipped away, of course I would have to send them green.



A PEAR

A REASONABLE TIME.

SHE—"You must give me time, George, to think it over. It is all so strange, so unexpected."

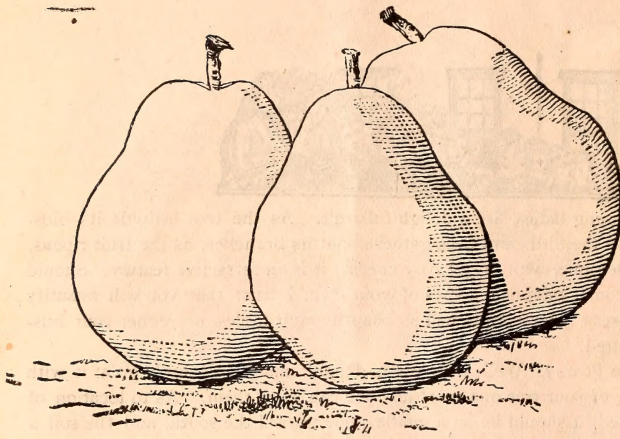
HE—"I will give you a year's time if you wish it. My love for you is great enough to bear the strain."

SHE—"Oh, I don't want a year; give me five minutes."

It need not require even five minutes to decide whether to accept the **WILDER EARLY PEAR**.—Cut from *Rural New Yorker*.

See page 46 for Low Prices and Instructions about Fall Planting, and page 47 for Mailing Sizes of Trees, Etc.

Chas. A. Green's Opinion of Wilder Early Pear.



WILDER EARLY PEAR. REDUCED SIZE.

three weeks in an ordinary room, when it turns to a golden hue, with bright red cheek, and though yet firm, melts in the mouth and delights the palate, as does no other pear at that early date.

It is one of the earliest of all early pears to ripen, ripening with the Summer Doyenne and Alexander peach, and before the early apples, at a date when no good pear is offered on the market. Therefore it will sell at a fancy price for the fruit stands. There is no early pear to compete with it. Gifford comes nearest to being a rival, but Gifford is such a poor, straggling grower, no nurseryman can afford to grow the trees, therefore it is unattainable, and is not a rival. A good growing, good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored early pear is what is needed at this moment, in our homes and on the market, and the Wilder Early appears to fill the bill.

As a vigorous grower the Wilder Early is unsurpassed. Last season the trees grew from the bud, in six months six to seven feet high, as thick as my thumb, and as straight as a ramrod. There were no crooked trees in the rows. It grows like the Buffam or Keiffer. It holds its foliage, and is thus far free from blight or other disease. It ripens its wood early, and is perfectly hardy here. While not a large pear, Wilder Early is twice the size of Seckel as ordinarily grown, and its great productiveness and early fruiting are unquestioned.

I would enumerate the good points of the Wilder Early pear as follows: 1. Earliness, ripening about August 1st. 2. Superior quality, nothing of its season being so delicious. 3. No rotting at the core. We have kept it for weeks in a warm room, and never saw one rot at the core; yet this is the weak spot in nearly all early pears. 4. Long keeping and superior shipping qualifications. 5. Great beauty and productiveness, bearing every year, and on young trees. 6. Great vigor, often growing six to seven feet from the bud in one season. 7. Hardiness and strong constitution, which enables it to thrive and endure neglect where many other varieties would prove a failure. 8. Small, meaty core, with few seeds. The core is eaten and is as delicious as any other part. No one would waste the core of the Wilder Early.

CHAS. A. GREEN.

My attention was called to the Wilder Early Pear about six years ago. Since the grafts on the original tree came into bearing, this Pear has borne heavy crops of beautiful specimens of fruit every season. I know of no other pear which bears so early and so regularly every year.

Every year the fruit of Wilder Early has been shipped east, west, north and south, two hundred to one thousand miles, arriving in perfect condition, proving that it will bear shipment better than any early pear known. It can be picked when as hard as a stone, and can then be kept from two to



TAKE ONE.



I hear the Wilder Early Pear spoken of so highly in the papers, I think we had better order a few for our garden.

Opinions of Prominent Authorities on the Wilder Early Pear.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5th, 1889. }

MR. CHAS. A. GREEN—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of 1st inst. is received, also box of Wilder Early Pear, for which we are much obliged. We have watched its ripening carefully and find it in perfect eating condition to-day. It is a handsome little Pear, melting, sweet, pleasant, *very good*; sound to the core; no signs of rotting and this is valuable in an early (or any) Pear. It has no particular flavor or perfume.

It is a pity you named it Wilder as there is another of that name, sent out by Fox of California many years ago. We think we have seen a statement in regard to the origin of this Pear, but we forget it. Please state what it is. Yours,

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF POMOLOGY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1st, 1889. }

MR. CHAS. A. GREEN—*Dear Sir*: Yesterday I received a box of Pears without any name or accompanying letter which I at once recognized as Wilder Early. One of them I ate and its flavor was as good as any early pear that I ever tasted. I believe the Wilder Early has come to stay. Very truly,

H. E. VAN DEMAN,
U. S. Pomologist.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1888.

CHAS. A. GREEN, ESQ., Rochester, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: The Wilder pear was forwarded me at the lake. It is of prime quality and a decided acquisition. Are the buds to be had? Yours,

G. A. S.

Pres. American Assoc'n of Nurserymen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1888.

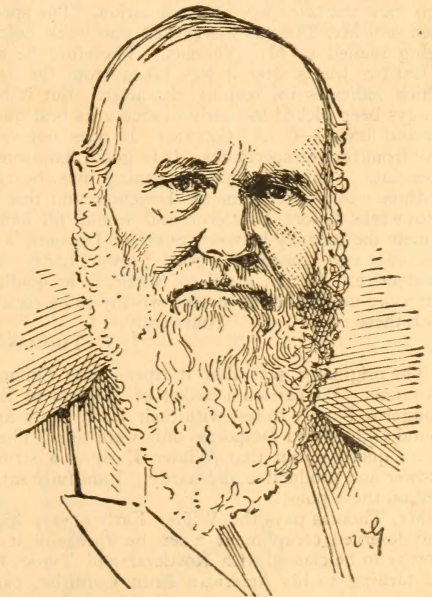
My Dear Friend Green: Thanks for the Wilder pear. I have never seen it before and was glad to have an opportunity to taste it. I am so much pleased with it that I have had drawings made of it for the *American Agriculturist*. Please give me all the information about it for a complete editorial article and oblige. Yours cordially,

F. M. HEXAMER,
Editor American Agriculturist.

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOC'Y., }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 5th, 1889. }

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.—*Dear Sirs*: I have just tested the Wilder Early Pear received from you by mail a few days since in perfect condition. It was in good eating condition to-day, Aug. 5th. I regard it as one of the best if not the best of its season, as far as quality is concerned; while its fine size (larger than any of its season) must, no doubt, render it at least, fully the equal of any other early variety. If sufficiently productive, it ought even to lead the market, in its season, on account of its fine color and generally attractive appearance. Very truly yours,

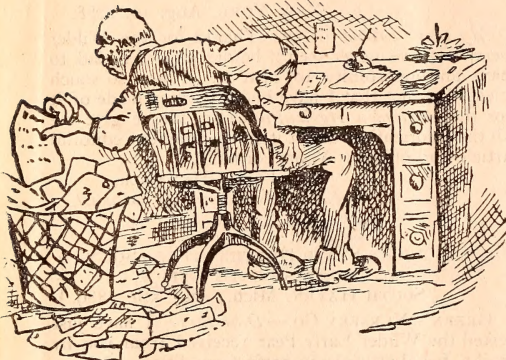
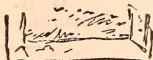
T. T. LYON.



PRESIDENT T. T. LYON.

Dear Sir: The sample of Wilder pear received in good order. It is certainly of very high quality, the finest of all early pears I have yet seen. In melting usciousness it almost equals the Seckel.

Yours very truly,
J. T. LOVETT.



Another circular for the waste basket. If they knew that I had ordered the Wilder Early Pear of Green they would not try to sell me more pears.

Opinion of John J. Thomas

On receiving specimen of Wilder Early Pear Mr. Thomas says in substance:

UNION SPRINGS, Aug. 10, 1889.

The specimen Wilder Early Pear received a week ago, now the *third* year of examination. (The specimen sent Mr. Thomas was picked one week before being mailed to Mr. Thomas. Therefore he ate it just two weeks after it was taken from the tree, which indicates its keeping character. But it has always been picked too early to secure its best quality and flavor.—C. A. GREEN.) It does not vary any from former specimens. It is good, handsome, pleasant. I think its time of ripening must be two or three weeks after Summer Doyenne, and one or two weeks before Rostiezer and would fill handsomely the vacancy between Summer Doyenne and the other two named, if a good grower, hardy and productive. Hardy, equal to Rostiezer in quality, but more uniform in flavor and worthy to be classed with these two.

Yours truly,

J. J. THOMAS.

The originator says that it ripens with Summer Doyenne. We carried a basket of Wilders to Ellwanger & Barry's to test with their Early pears and found Gifford and Desportes only were ripe. There is no question but that Wilder Early is a strong grower and productive and hardy. I am fully satisfied on these points.

Mr. Thomas pays the Wilder Early a very high and deserved compliment when he speaks of it as worthy to be classed with Rostiezer and Tyson, for on turning to his American Fruit Culturist, page 232, I find he says of Rostiezer: "Its flesh is juicy, melting, sweet, with a very high, perfumed flavor,

of high excellence." And on the next page he says of Tyson: "Its flesh is of fine texture, buttery, very melting, juicy, flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, slightly perfumed, excellent."

We certainly need not blush in offering a variety of pear worthy to be classed with two such pears as these, ripening several weeks earlier, and filling the gap handsomely, as Mr. Thomas suggests.

THE PEAR.

The following is from the report of the Hon. E. Van Deman, United States Pomologist, as published by Hon. Secretary Jeremiah Rusk. A beautiful colored plate of the Wilder Early, showing two pears, one cut open, accompanies the remarks and description:

"During the early years of the present century a great impetus was given to pear culture, through the origin and dissemination of new and promising varieties, by Dr. Knight, of England, and Professor Van Mons, of Belgium. The methods adopted by these justly noted scientific breeders of new and improved varieties were radically different, the first consisting in cross-fertilization and hybridization, while the latter pursued the less scientific, though, in his case, quite successful, method of breeding by selections; that is, by selecting the seeds of varieties as nearly the original type as possible, but already in a state of variation, and hurrying them through generation after generation until satisfactory results were obtained. Many fine varieties, not only of pears, but also of other classes of fruits, were the direct results of the labors of these eminent gentlemen.

During the latter half of the present century, many new and desirable varieties have had their origin in this country. Indeed, American varieties now largely predominate in our leading catalogues.

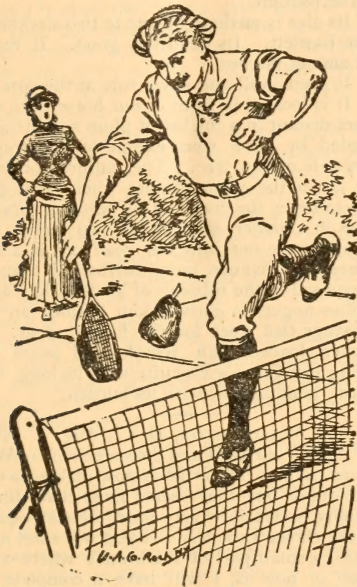
There are several new varieties of this fruit coming to notice each year, and I have selected two of the best for illustration and special description.



"You have'n't the Wilder Pear, but have others just as good? No you haven't, and you know it. Scat."

WILDER EARLY PEAR.

Among the midsummer pears there is none that pleases me better than this one, except that its size is rather small. But like the Seckel, what it lacks in size it makes up in quality, although it is larger than that variety. It is a chance seedling. The original tree was partially grafted with scions of Buffum in 1870, when it was young, and would never have borne any fruit except of this old variety had not three of the natural branches been left. These bear profusely, and the fruit when fully colored is quite attractive. It does not rot at the core.



A RACE FOR WILDER EARLY PEAR.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: The pear which you mark Wilder received. It is good, the best early pear I have seen. What is its history? I don't call it to mind. What about it. In haste,
E. A. CHASE,
Of Chase Bros. New England Nurseries, Rochester,
N. Y.

Size, small to medium; shape, pyriform, bell-shaped, irregular, a little angular; surface, smooth, pale-yellow ground with deep shading of brownish-carmine; dots, very numerous and small; basin, shallow, regular; eye, nearly closed, sepals long and reflexed; apex, rather abrupt, with a slight cavity; stem, short; core, closed, very small; seeds, very small, narrow, pointed, dark; flesh very pale, whitish-yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor, sub-acid, sprightly, much like Bartlett; quality, very good; season, August in western New York.

The colored drawing on Plate No. 3 was made August 10, 1888, from a specimen sent by Charles A. Green of Rochester, N. Y."

H. E. VANDEMAN, U. S. Pomologist.

SHILOH, N. Y., Aug. 7th, 1889.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Thanks for a specimen by mail of the Wilder pear. I find it of very pleasant appearance to the eye, of a greenish orange, overspread by a fine red cheek. Appearance in this case is not misleading, for the quality is certainly superb.

Col. Wilder, to whose honor this pear was named, can have no legacy to leave better than this pear or one that will be cherished long by the people.

Yours very truly,

ELI MINCH,

Corresponding Editor of Orchard and Garden, formerly Horticultural Editor of Farm and Garden.

August 9th, 1888.

Dear Sir: Specimen of Wilder pear has been received which I have just eaten and think highly of it. The quality is fine. I would like to know more about it. It is not large, but summer pears ripening so early as this one are not large. Please tell me all about it, from where and what it came, from growth of tree, etc., etc.

Very truly,

T. B. JENKINS,

Editor of Horticultural Art Journal.

We have received from Chas. A. Green, of the Green Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., a fine and fully ripe specimen of the new variety of pear, known as "Wilder," which reached us on the 8th of August, and which we find to be of superior excellence—sweet, juicy and of fine flavor. Because of its earliness and other good qualities, it should be rapidly introduced all through our fruit growing region.

THE VINEYARDIST,
Penn Yan, N. Y.



The people of all nations are destined to eat Wilder Early Pears.

living. If I were to plant but one tree that would be the Wilder Early. If I set out four I would have Wilder Early, Bartlett, Sheldon and Anjou, two summer, one fall and one winter.

The Saratoga Plum.

Ten years ago but few plums were grown. Fruit growers supposed that the curculio was unconquerable. But it appears that the curculio is as easily destroyed as any other insect, and now plum growing is a great success and very profitable. A spray of very weak Paris green water thrown upon the foliage at blossoming time, also again a few weeks later, destroys the curculio.

Having learned that plums can be freely grown on any good corn producing soil, the next question is what varieties shall be planted. Lombard is a favorite and justly so for it is a great bearer of showy fruit. Reine Claude, Shippers' Pride, Bradshaw and Niagara are valuable.

A few years ago our attention was called to the Saratoga plum, originating near Saratoga Springs, the most fashionable resort of America. We saw the trees growing. They were exceedingly vigorous, with large handsome leaves, glossy and deep bright green. It is evidently a tree that will endure much rough treatment (though such should never be given any tree) and yet succeed nobly, where others possessing less vigor would utterly fail. This question of growth is an important one, and one that does not receive enough attention from the planter. No matter how large and firm the fruit, if the tree is a slow, straggling, delicate thing, requiring careful nursing to be kept alive, it can never be a popular and profitable variety.

Being attracted by the reports of the Saratoga plum that came to our hearing we sent for specimens of the fruit, which came in splendid condition, but had been picked in a green condition, so that we could not judge of the quality. But the fruit was of immense size, the largest plum we have seen, of a bright reddish purple, covered with a rich bloom. Its shape was peculiar, not elongated, but roundish and almost pear shaped. We cannot remember another plum of this particular form. It will prove a good shipper beyond doubt.

The quality, as reported by our pomological friends, who are good judges, is fine, it being a toothsome variety to eat out of hand. It is possessed with a sprightliness that renders it particularly adapted for cooking, canning and preserving, the use to which most plums are largely purchased for.

[Since writing the above, ripe specimens have been tested by our Charles A. Green, who pronounces the quality juicy and good. The color is nearly red. It is of the largest size.]

The Saratoga plum is a great bearer, comes into bearing early, and seldom fails to produce a large crop of attractive fruit.

Considering all its strong points we conclude that the Saratoga plum will please our patrons, and be profitable for commercial orchards.

Price, large trees 75 cents each; one year old trees of Saratoga plum, three to four feet high, 50 cents each.

Currants and Currant Cuttings.

It is well known to every nurseryman that there is no class of fruit so badly mixed with spurious varieties as are currant bushes. It has been almost impossible to secure pure and unmixed plants. This lamentable condition was brought about by the purchase of cuttings from scattering plantations here and there, from men who did not know one variety from another. We have determined to secure the genuine varieties, unmixed at any cost, and to this end have planted largely of the pure stock on our own grounds. These bushes we have fruited, and we can now guarantee a pure article to our patrons. We make a specialty of propagating the currant and gooseberry. We would be glad to have our patrons call and examine our plantations. They could see at a glance, by the difference in foliage, as well as by the fruit, that we have succeeded in getting a pure strain of all the leading varieties.

If there is one thing we take more pride in than another it is in selling plants and trees true to name. Our business has been built up largely on our record for exercising unusual care in respect to the purity of our stock. Bearing orchards and vineyards everywhere testify to our care and anxiety in this regard.

We offer this season hundreds of thousands of currant plants and currant cuttings, cut early and bedded, causing them to collouse and form a few white roots, which make success certain if proper skill is displayed in planting, etc. Price of currant cuttings 15 cents per 12, 50 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000, for all kinds except Fay's Prolific, the price of which is 50 cents per 12, \$2.50 per 100.

Gooseberries do not grow from cuttings but from rooted layers which we sell as follows: Downing, 35 cents per 12, \$2 50 per 100; Houghton, 25 cents per 12, \$2 per 100. No layers of other kinds.

Green's six books on Fruit Culture are as follows:

1. Plum and Cherry Culture, 10c.; 2. Raspberry and Blackberry Culture, 10c.; 3. Apple and Pear Culture, 10c.; 4. Guide to Grape Culture, 10c. 5. Guide to Strawberry Culture, 10c.; 6. "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit," 25c. Above six books all for 50 cents. Books (5) combined, with 30 colored plates, elegant cover, Order Book and Agent's Guide, Complete Agent's Outfit, \$1.75. Descriptive Catalogue, with five colored plates, and two back copies of FRUIT GROWER, 10 cents. FRUIT GROWER, one year, and Green's five books on Fruit Culture, 25 cents.

COUPON.

The holder of this Coupon by sending it with \$1.00 to Green's FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N.Y., will receive Green's FRUIT GROWER, one year, and one Wilder Early Pear tree, one year old, by mail, postage paid. Or with 75 cents one strong vine of Moyer Early Red Grape, best quality. Or with 40 cents one Wonderful Peach tree. Your choice of the above at above prices.

Price List of Strawberry Plants.

Strawberry plants may be planted during September and October, but only on dry soil, and must be covered during winter to prevent heaving by frost. Send 10 cents for our book on the Strawberry. 1,000 rates given on application.

We have Strawberry plants, grown for us in Maryland. Patrons South can have orders filled at our Maryland branch if they prefer, at prices as though bought at Rochester, N. Y., if they will request so in ordering;

If to be sent by mail add 25 cents per 100 for postage, at half dozen and dozen rates post free:

	Per 6	per 12	per 25	per 50	per 100
Belmont.....	15	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 60	\$1.00
Bubach (P).....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Burt.....	20	35	50	90	1.50
Covill's Early....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Champion (P)....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Chas. Downing....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Cloud (P).....	20	35	50	90	1.50
Crescent (P).....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Cum'land Triumph	15	25	40	60	1.00
Downing.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Gandy.....	30	50	90	1.25	2.00
Gold (P).....	30	50	90	1.25	2.00
Haverland (P)....	15	30	50	1.00	1.50
Hoffman.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
James Vick.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Jersey Queen (P) .	20	35	50	90	1.50
Jessie.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Kentucky.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Lacon.....	20	35	50	90	1.50
Lida (P).....	20	35	50	90	1.50
Logan.....	30	50	90	1.25	2.00
Mt. Vernon.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
May King.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Miami (P).....	60	1.00	1.75	2.50	4.00
Manchester.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Miner's Prolific....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Old Iron Clad.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Parry.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Piper's Seedling....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Pineapple.....	20	40	60	1.00	2.00
Sharpless.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Warfield (P).....	20	35	50	90	1.50
Wilson.....	15	25	40	60	1.00
Woodruff.....	00	00	00	00	1.00

PRICES OF ORNAMENTALS, Etc.

RHUBARB, Myatt's Linnæus—Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3; 1,000, \$20. (By mail, 1 cent each additional.)

GOLDEN CLUSTER HOP ROOTS. Each, 10c.; doz., \$1; 100, \$7. (If by mail add 50c. per 100. Post free at each and dozen rates.)

ORNAMENTALS—By mail or express at prices below.

Berberry.—Red fruited, 10 cts. each; Purple Leaved, 25 cts. **Clethra Alnifolia.**—New, beautiful and hardy. Small, 20 cts.; large, 35 cts. **Deutzias**, 25 cts. **Altheas**, Trumpet Vine, Wisteria, in varieties, 25 cts. **Hydrangea P. Grandiflora.** One of the most popular flowering plants; blooms the first season planted; hardy.

Small plants, 20 cts.; large, 35 cts. **Wigelia**, also **Japan Quince**, 20 cts. **Ampelopsis Veitchii**, 50 cts. each.

Clematis, 50 cts. each. Calycanthas, Pæonies, Forsythia, Chinese Wisteria, Jasmine, Honeysuckle, Syringa, Snowball, Spirea, all in varieties at 25 cts. each,

American Elm, small, 15 cts.; large, 50 cts. Silver Leaf Poplar, 35 cts. **Catalpa**, small, 10 cts.; large, 35 cts. **Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch**, 75 cts.; upright trees, 35 cts. **Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn**, 50c.

Ailanthus, (or Tree of Heaven.) Small, 15 cts.; large, 25 cts. **Blood-Leaved Beech**, large size, \$1.00.

Austrian Pine, 50 cts.; Arbor Vitæ, 10 cts. to 25 cts.; Poplar, 50 cts.; Camperdown Weeping Elm, \$1.50; Double White Thorn, 50 cts.; Horse Chestnut, large, 50 cts, small, 10 cts.; Kilmarnock Weeping Willow, 50 cts.; Norway Spruce, 10 cts., 15 cts. and 50 cts., as per size; Prunus pissardi (Purple Leaf Plum), 50 cts.; Maiden Hair Tree (Salisburea), \$1.00; Wisconsin Weeping Willow, 15 cts.—Cuttings of this and other Willows, by mail or express, 50 cts. per 100. Magnolia, nice trees, \$1.50. Evergreen Holly, Lilacs, Dahlias, 20 cts. each; Irish Juniper, 50 cts.; Purple Fringe Tree, 35 cts.; Rhododendrons, \$1.00; Azaleas, 75 cts.; Tree Peonies, 75 cts.

Read This Before Ordering.

Postage on Mail Orders.—Rates of postage have been reduced so that we can now afford to pack plants sent by mail with more moss, ensuring safe arrival and successful planting. Small orders going a long distance can go much cheaper by mail. But do not omit to add the postage when ordering by mail, and state plainly that you desire shipped by mail. No Dwarf Pears, Dwarf Apples, nor any pear trees but Wilder can be sent by mail, but we can mail almost all other items. As we have not so many varieties of trees of mailing size as of larger size, give us some freedom in regard to varieties of these few things. The postage which would be added to the amount you send us when ordering by mail is as follows, which is as low as we can mail so as to get the plants to you in good condition:

	doz.	per 50	per 100
Strawberries.....	gratis	15	\$ 25
Raspberries.....	10	30	60
Blackberries.....	10	40	80
Currants and Gooseberries....	10	40	80
Grapes, one year old.....	10	30	75
Grapes, two years old.....	20	40	1 00

We offer the following beautiful colored plates, by mail, at 3 cents each: Pears: Kieffer, Souvenir. Apples: Duchess, Transcendent Crab, Wealthy, Delaware, Winter, Ben Davis, Beitgheimer. Peaches: Globe, Alexander, Wonderful. Cherries: Richmond, Montmorency. Gooseberries: Industry and Houghton. Blackberries: Erie and Lucretia. Quince: Meech's. Shippers' Pride Plum.

Ornamentals as follows: Weigela, Hall's Honeysuckle, Cut Leaf Maple, Prunus pissardi, Queen of the Prairie Rose, 3 cts. each; all other plates 8 cts. each.



THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC.

Thompson's Early Prolific—"An extra early variety of great promise and a chance seedling from Ohio. It was the first of all red raspberries to ripen on our grounds by fully a week, and the fruit

was large, bright in color, firm and of excellent quality. The canes make a good, strong growth, and hardy. We also saw it at its home near Cleveland, O., where it was fully as fine, the canes making an exceedingly vigorous growth, and yielding a heavy crop."

A representative of *Popular Gardening* visited our grounds the last of July, and in his notes and observations this is what he says: "A very early red, over which he is particularly enthusiastic, and of which he is planting the largest area of any early variety, is a seedling of his own, and which he has named Early Prolific. From this, during the past season, he picked ripe fruit June 19th. From the appearance of plants set the past spring, quite a crop was gathered, while the new growth, from plants growing on loose gravelly soil, exposed to the full effects of drought, appeared bright and vigorous, presenting a marked contrast to the Hansell alongside, the latter being mildewed and burned."

Farm and Garden says: "EARLY PRODUCTIVENESS.—Our April set plants of Thompson's Early Prolific Red Raspberry are now well set in fruit. These are surely making good the claim of early productiveness."

"I did not cut back the Thompson's Early Prolific at the proper season, for the reason that we would not be able to tell the vigor of the plant. Thus we can now say, they have grown nearly six feet at this writing, and believe they will make 7 feet before the growing season ceases.—ELI MINCH.

"Thompson's Early Prolific Red Raspberry has no competition that stands a shadow of a chance in this market up to the present time, being the best fruit shipped, good flavored, good shipper, bright, colossal, large berry.—GEORGE DAVIES.

Price, 15 cents each; dozen, \$2.00; 100

Hilborn (Black)—From Canada, where it is spoken of in the highest praise. It has also been very fully tested in Northern Ohio, and has given general satisfaction. It promises great merit, and comes into season soon after the very early varieties. The canes are of fine healthy growth, and productive. Berries of good size and exceedingly fine quality. Mr. Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, writes that he thinks the Hilborn is the best black-cap he has ever tested. We regard it as a variety possessing great merit, and destined to become a favorite, especially for home use, by reason of its fine quality and ripening between the very early sorts

and Gregg. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.



NEMHA BLACK RASPBERRY.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

Golden Queen—This has proved with us the most hardy, productive and valuable of the yellow varieties. It is next to the Brinckle Orange in quality; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert, hardier, and owing to its greater vigor, succeeded better at the South and in California, where the Cuthbert was heretofore the only really good, reliable raspberry that could be grown, except blackcaps. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in mid-season. It is the most valuable raspberry for the amateur, and no home garden is complete without it. Its beauty, size and quality render it indispensable for table use. Doz., 75c.; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.

Nemaha Black Raspberry—We have had the Nemaha growing near the Gregg and other leading varieties, and it has proved much harder than Gregg, Souhegan and Tyler, bearing a full crop of fruit where the Gregg was almost a total failure. We have claimed for Nemaha that it was harder than Gregg, and three years' trial proves our claim to be well founded. While the Gregg has therefore been our largest and most profitable blackcap, it has failed in hardiness, and we have seen for a long time that any variety that would equal it in size and productiveness, and prove harder, would be a great boon. The Nemaha fills the bill exactly, and goes farther, for it is of better quality. Visitors who have seen the Nemaha on our grounds have said that it was largest of all. Indeed, I have picked larger specimens from it than from any other. Price for these plants, which few have to offer, 50c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100.

Carman (Black)—A new early blackcap from Connecticut, said to unite large size, extra earliness, fine quality and great productiveness. The

disseminator says: "The plant resembles the Souhegan; healthy and hardy; fully as productive as Souhegan or Tyler; fruit jet black, large as Gregg, best quality and the earliest of all to ripen." Doz., 50c.; 100,

BETTER KNOWN VARIETIES OF RASPBERRIES.

Shaffer's Colossal (Redcap)—This is our specialty, we being the sole introducer. It is the largest of all raspberries. Succeeds best of light, poor sandy soil, but does well anywhere except on low wet soil. An immense raspberry both in cane and fruit, and especially



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.

adapted to the South. Canes are of wonderful vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are large, of a dull, purplish color, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. It is unrivalled for family use and is one of the best for canning. Its extra fine quality, enormous yield and the ease with which it may be grown are qualities which should make it prominent in every home garden. Season late. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Gregg (Black)—The leading late blackcap and a popular market variety. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters. Not the least of its many merits is its value for evaporating as it is said to give more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel than any other variety. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$9.00.



Cuthbert (Red)—The leading late market variety and the best red raspberry in general cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong, rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage, and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor. Doz., 35c.; 100 \$1.00; 1,000, \$9.00.



RANCOCAS.

Rancocas—A valuable early red variety, hardy and productive. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Turner (Red)—Extremely hardy and desirable as an early sort for the home garden, but too soft for market purposes. The canes make a strong, healthy growth and are very productive. Berries of good size, bright crimson color, soft and of honeyed sweetness. The plant suckers immoderately, and they should be treated as weeds to produce best results. Season early. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

Hansell—One of the earliest red raspberries. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color and firmness. Canes rather small, exceedingly hardy and productive; with tough, healthy foliage, enduring the hottest suns with impunity. Berries of large size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Upon strong soil the yield is very large, and in some localities it is regarded as the best of all the red raspberries. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.



Souhegan, or Tyler (Black)—The earliest black raspberry and the leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black with little bloom, firm and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Valuable for market. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

Ohio (Black)—A popular variety, grown by the hundred acres in Western New York for evaporation, for canning, and for market in a fresh state. It possesses great vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

Marlboro—The largest of the early red raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. One of the best red raspberries for the North. The canes are hardy and fairly productive. Fruit large, luscious, bright crimson, and of good quality. It may be considered the finest and best early hardy raspberry. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$9.00.



BLACKBERRIES.

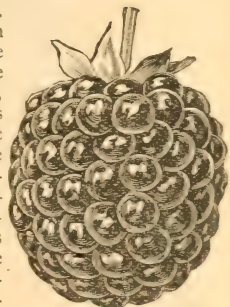
Older people can remember how large and sweet were wild blackberries. This teaches that a mulch of leaves, straw or manure, or shallow culture in loose soil is desirable, but I have yet to see the soil in which the blackberry will not give good crops as it is a great yielder. Plant in rows 7x3 feet and shorten simply to make room to get among them to hoe and gather fruit. Avoid low, wet land. Sandy loam is the best. Send 10 cents for C. A. Green's Book on Blackberry Culture and learn all about the subject, including garden and field culture, with illustrations.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100, for postage.

Minnewaska—We spent two days on the Hudson river looking after this new blackberry. We offered \$1,500 for the exclusive control of it, but

that offer was declined. We have a high opinion of its value. During the past two years I have closely watched this plant, and judging it by its strong growth, prolific bearing, fine appearance and quality of fruit, I consider it the most promising blackberry yet introduced. Our fruit growers are looking to its future propagation and adaptability to commercial growing with much interest.

P. C. Reynolds of the *Rural Home*, says: We received a sample of their new Minnewaska black-



MINNEWASKA.

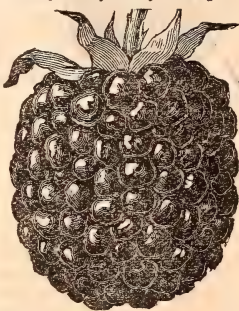
berry and saw the canes in June last year, and were favorable impressed with its vigor and remarkable productiveness. This is the first we have tasted of the ripened fruit; it is delicious. It is large enough to rank with the larger varieties—Dorchester, Lawton, Kittatinny and Wilson, of a glossy black color, tender, juicy, sweet and of a fine aromatic flavor. It has no hard, sour core, but is tender all the way through. That it is hardy we judge, from the fact that it passed through the severe winter of 1884-85, in an exposed situation, and was sound, last summer to the tips, as we saw it. Price, cents each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

Early Harvest—The earliest blackberry, consequently one of the most valuable, were it hardy. Here it has not proved hardy. Ripening in July, with its attractive appearance, firmness and exceeding productiveness, renders it eminently profitable for market; whilst its earliness and good quality make it a special favorite in the home garden, where it succeeds. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Kittatinny—Once the most popular of all blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop, in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome, and of delicious flavor; canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York city. Medium to late. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Early Cluster—Early, large, productive, not so hardy as Taylor and Snyder. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Erie Blackberry—This has not fruited at Rochester. The introducer says the Erie is of largest size, absolutely hardy, very early and productive. It has been treated with utter neglect, without manure, and yielded large crops of fine fruit. The canes are of ironclad hardness and have never failed to produce a crop of fruit; also of the strongest growth and wonderfully productive, exceeding even the prolific Lawton, bending the robust canes to the ground with the weight of fruit. The fruit is of the largest size, exceeding the Wilson, Kittatinny or Lawton, of excellent quality, handsome and firm. It is very distinct in form from any other variety, being almost round, which gives it the appearance of being larger than it really is, very uniform both in size and shape, there being scarcely any small or imperfect berries, hence its handsome and striking appearance appearance when exposed in the crate. It ripens in advance of Wilson, Jr., being second in season only to Early Harvest. The rare combination of valuable properties in this berry render it the most profitable and desirable of blackberries for market and for home use." Dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$3.50.



TAYLOR—(Reduced size.)

culture can be given. Of large size and most delicious quality. Some who know it well use no other variety. Cane of strong growth with few spines or thorns, of ironclad hardness, but unproductive, except under high culture. Early to medium. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

Snyder—Valuable for the North by reason of its extreme hardness. Wonderfully productive, and though the berries are but medium in size, they are of sweet, juicy flavor, and when fully ripe without the hard core of many other sorts. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Wilson Junior—This is a noble variety and it continues to yield enormous crops of large fruit. It combines many good qualities: size, earliness and productiveness. Canes are also harder than the old Wilson, having withstood the winters for four years without injury, unprotected at Monmouth. Its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and marketing properties, fully equals its parent. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.50.

Stone's Hardy—This superior blackberry originated in Wisconsin, and can be relied upon as being the hardiest, also as productive, sweet and marvelously productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit, and larger than Snyder. For a cold climate do not omit Stone's Hardy. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$2.50.

Taylor's Prolific—This is our favorite, a large, late, sweet and vigorous variety, hardy as the hardiest. A suitable companion for Snyder, for it also is a variety of great endurance and productiveness. Berries are very much larger and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth. Of especial value for planting at the North and desirable for its fine flavor. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Wachusett Thornless—Valuable for the family garden where hardness is required and high

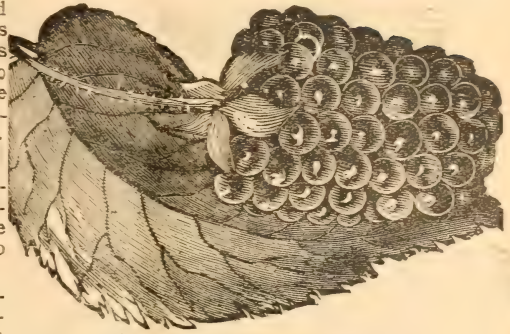


Agawam—Excellent for the home garden and desirable, as an abundant supply of good berries may be raised with but little trouble. Canes hardy and productive. Berries of fair size, so sweet as to have gained for it the name of the "Sweet Blackberry," and unlike most blackberries fully ripe as soon as black. Midseason. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

Lawton (New Rochelle)—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Season medium to late. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

Wilson's Early—Once the leading early blackberry and still a popular market sort in many sections. Very large size, early. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Lucretia Dewberry—For the home garden this is an attractive novelty, and the first one of several that we have tried which proved valuable. The fruit is large, luscious and handsome. It has thus far proved a hardy, healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit. I



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

am delighted with it. It is fine every way, yet cannot be recommended for field culture, though many grow it for market. It should be staked, and while this is attractive and desirable for the garden, occupying less room than the bushy kinds, it requires too much labor for the field. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.50; \$20.00 per 1,000.

GRAPES.

When we consider how easily all the hardy fruits are grown is it strange that so many people have such a scant supply about their homes? The grape bears profusely and requires but little attention. Planted so as to be trained beside the house or barn it requires no trellis, and is an object of great beauty. Indeed it thrives best in such a location.

For the field or garden row cut back the young vines to three eyes and plant 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Pruning consists of thinning out the old wood and keeping the past season's growth in check after cutting back to two buds each new cane, except two or more canes to cover the trellis. C. A. Green's Book on the Grape gives full particulars with many illustrations. It will be mailed for 10 cents.

The Moyer Early Red Grape—This new grape, of which send for free lithograph, originated in Canada, and is a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, has been free from rot and mildew, even in places and seasons where everything around is mildewed. It has stood, unprotected, 35° below zero without injury. It is very sweet as soon as colored, skin tough, but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness. Imagine a Delaware free from rot and mildew and early as Champion, and you have an idea of this most valuable new variety. It never drops off its stem, and when ripe gradually changes into raisins. Moyer is no experiment with us. We know it is the best early red grape for the whole country. We have planted it largely ourselves, and recommended others to do the same. We shall plant it largely as an early market grape, to be sold and

out of the way before other good grapes are thought of. Colored plate free.

The *American Garden* says: There is scarcely a locality which has yet planted a variety that is fully adapted to its needs. Hence we heartily welcome any promising new variety when it shows as many good points as does the Moyer, which we illustrate on this page. The samples tested were thin, tough skinned, sweet and pleasant flavored. The color of the samples was much like that of Delaware. Its extreme earliness, hardiness and vigor mark the Moyer as a decided acquisition for northern latitudes and for early market. Its shipping qualities are excellent. As to earliness, many tests in different localities show it to be fully as early as Champion. Were we to repeat all the good things said of grape by good authorities we might well be charged with lack of the conservatism.



CLUSTERS OF MOYER AS GROWN HERE.

President T. T. Lyon describes it accurately, as follows: Name. Original or True, Moyer grape; synonyms, Jordan; specimen from Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. Origin. Place, Ontario, by Mr. Read; manner, cross between Delaware and Miller's Burgundy; introduced, 1888, by Allen Moyer. Vine. Hardiness, very hardy; vigor, moderately vigorous; habit, short jointed; shoots, dark colored; bears heavily, often four clusters upon a spur. Foliage. Form, roundish, often lobed; serrature, irregularly crenated. Fruit. Size, rather below medium; color, dark red; season, said to be three weeks



MOYER.

earlier than Delaware; stems, rather small, berry rather small; bloom, a dense bloom. Flesh. Color greenish white; juice, abundant, colorless; flavor, sweet, without astringency or foxiness. Seeds. Number, few; generally two; form, ovate; Size, medium; peculiarities, pubescent beneath, thick; form, round; cluster, small, moderately compact; pips, shouldered; texture, tender pulp; uses, dessert; size, small; color, pale brown. Remarks. Larger than Delaware in both bunch and berry. Its earliness, rich color, and entire freedom from toughness and acidity and astringency of pulp, abundant and pleasant juice, together with extreme earliness and alleged ability to resist extreme cold, constitute an array of valuable quality which can hardly fail to render the variety popular as a very early dessert grape if not even valuable as an early market sort.

Price, 1 year, 60 cts. 2 years, \$1.00; small 1 year vines 40 cents each, all by mail.

Moore's Diamond—This promises to be one of the best, if not the best, of the white grapes, new or old, originating with Jacob Moore, of Brighton Grape fame; The quality is superb, comparable with Iona. Send for free colored plate. The vine is healthy and hardy. Price, 1 year, 65 cts. 2 years, \$1.00. Colored plate free.

Eaton—A seedling of Concord but claimed of more vigorous growth, quite as productive, with larger and better fruit. "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white like the Concord. The skin is quite as thick as that of the Concord. Very juicy, with some, though tender, pulp. Not as sweet as in the Concord, but has less of the native odor." Season early. Send for free colored plate. One year, each 65 cts. dozen, Two years, each \$1.00; dozen, Colored plate free.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Before it is fully matured it has a musky odor, which disappears later. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. This variety is no doubt destined to supply the long felt want among white grapes. One year, 25c.; 2 years, 40c.



Agawam (Rogers' 15)—A fine, large, red grape; cluster of good size; quality excellent, with a decidedly aromatic flavor, peculiar to the variety. Vine a strong grower, productive, and with good foliage. Midseason. One year, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; two years, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. A noble variety. Plant it.

Brighton—Too much can scarcely be said in favor of this as to quality and other properties. In color, form and size of both bunch and berry it resembles Catawba, but ripens early—with the Delaware—uniting the sprightliness of the Catawba with the sweetness and richness of the Delaware. Vine a free grower and productive. One year, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00; two years, each 20 cents; doz, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00.



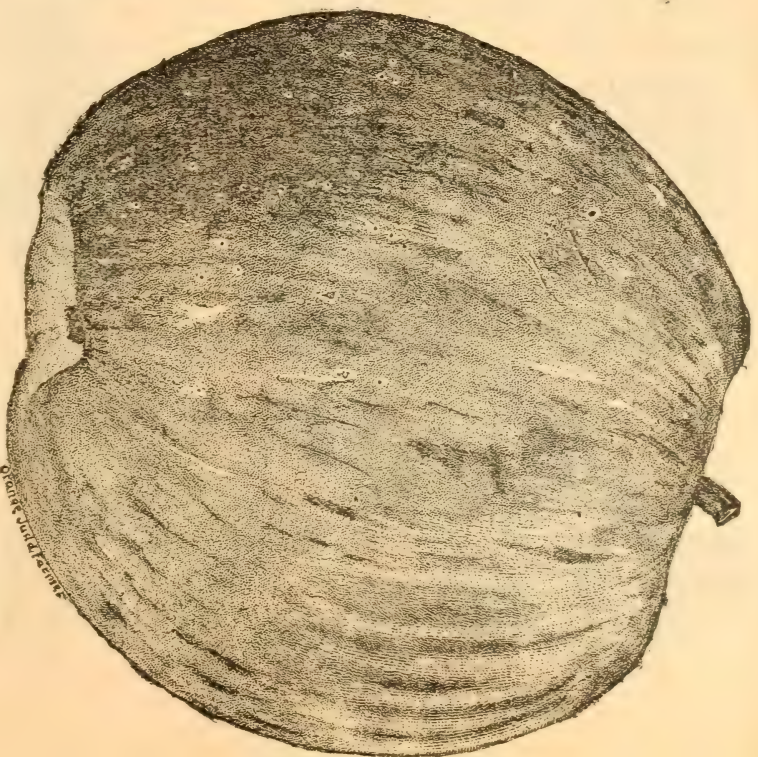
Delaware—In quality most exquisite, but the vine is of slow growth and subject to mildew in some places. Here it does well, and is our most reliable grape. Bunch and berry small. Color light red; very sweet, juicy and high flavored. One year, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00; two years, each 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; 100, \$7.00. An old favorite.



LOUD SEEDLING.

Copyright,
—1899.—

The Cloud Strawberry has secured a reputation for an early variety, very productive and desirable. It possesses great vigor, and makes plants fast.
Price for plants, 35 cents per 12; 1.50 per 100. For prices of other strawberries, see page 8.



PEWABUCK APPLE.

This is a hardy, redish winter apple, esteemed especially for cold climates. A vigorous grower. Fruit of good quality. Prices of apple trees are as follows:

Well known varieties, extra size, 6 to 7 feet, 18c. each; first class, 5 to 6 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ caliber, 2 years old, 12c.; 1 to 2 years, 3 to 4 feet, 6c.; 1 year, 1 to 2 feet, 5c. each; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1,000. Rare varieties, 1 year, 8 cents each. For other prices for apple trees see page 19.

Concord—So popular and well-known as to need no description. The grape for the people, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly fruit of good quality. It has few superiors, all things considered, and should be included in all collections. One year, each 10 cents; dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00; two years, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

Moore's Early—Vine even more rugged than its parent Concord; fruit much larger in berry, but as a rule not so large in bunch; quality almost identical, and it ripens full two weeks earlier; as a rule not very productive. Being better in quality than the Champion, and almost as early, it will supersede this undesirable sort for family use. One year, each 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00; two years, each 25 cents dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$14.00. It will please you.

Wyoming Red—An early, light red grape with ironclad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry, but pulpy, with a little foxiness, yet sweet and good. A valuable grape for market. One year, each 20 cents; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$9.00; two years, each, 35 cents; dozen, \$3.00; 100, \$15.00. Do not omit it.

Worden—In brief an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. As it is difficult to propagate, many vines of Concord are sold for it. One year, each 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00; two years, each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$9.00.

GENERAL RETAIL AND WHOLESALE LIST OF GRAPE VINES.

If by mail add 10 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100 for 1 year, and 15 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100 for 2 years, for postage; at single rate post free.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Catawba —A fine old grape, but mildews and ripens late. 1 year.....	\$ 12	\$ 75	\$ 4 00
2 years.....	15	1 00	5 00
CHAMPION (<i>Talman</i>)—Earliest black, poor quality, hardy, productive. 1 year.....	12	75	4 00
2 years.....	15	1 00	5 00
Clinton —Black, small, late, good for wine. 1 year.....	10	50	4 00
2 years.....	12	75	5 00
CONCORD —Popular, black, good. Midseason. 1 year.....	10	50	2 50
2 years.....	12	75	4 00
DELAWARE —Light red, delicious, small, feeble grower, early. 1 year.....	15	1 00	6 00
2 years.....	20	1 50	8 00
DUCHESSE —Greenish white, best quality, vine a good, slow grower. 1 year.....	15	1 00	6 00
2 years.....	20	1 50	8 00
Early Victor —Early, black, fine quality, medium size. 1 year.....	20	1 50	10 00
2 years.....	25	2 00	15 00
Elvira —White, valuable for wine. Midseason. 1 year.....	10	50	4 00
2 years.....	12	75	6 00
Empire State —White, fine quality, a good keeper, early. 1 year.....	30	3 00	18 00
2 years.....	50	4 00	25 00
HARTFORD —Popular, early, black, poor quality. 1 year.....	15	1 00	5 00
2 years.....	20	1 50	8 00
Hayes —White, large, early. 1 year.....	30	3 00	
2 years.....	50	4 00	
Ives —Black, early, profitable for market, poor quality, good grower 1 year.....	10	50	4 00
2 years.....	12	75	5 00
Jefferson —Large, red, very fine, mildews, ripens late. 1 year.....	25	2 00	
2 years.....	40	3 00	
Lady —White, early, good quality, good grower. 1 year.....	25	2 00	
2 years.....	40	3 00	
Lady Washington —Greenish white, late. 1 year.....	20	1 50	
2 years.....	25	2 00	
MARTHA —White, large, foxy vigorous. Midseason. 1 year.....	15	1 00	4 00
2 years.....	20	1 25	6 00
Mills —New black, meaty, best quality. 1 year.....	I 50		
2 years.....	2 00		
POCKLINGTON —Greenish amber, large, fair quality. Midseason. 1 year.....	15	1 00	7 00
2 years.....	20	1 50	10 00
SALEM —Large red, good grower. Similar to Agawam. Midseason. 1 year.....	15	1 00	5 00
2 years.....	20	1 25	7 00
Ulster Prolific —Early red, fine quality, valuable. 1 year.....	50		
2 years.....	75		
Vergennes —Copper colored, good size, extra fine, early, good keeper. 1 year.....	25	2 00	15 00
2 years.....	40	3 00	20 00
WILDER —Black, large, rich, good grower. Midseason. 1 year.....	15	1 00	6 00
2 years.....	20	1 25	8 00
Woodruff —Red, large, showy, early. 1 year.....	50	4 00	25 00
2 years.....	75	6 00	40 00

CURRANTS.

Currants require a strong, rich soil, and respond to applications of manure, yet bear so well with neglect, most people give neglect only. But with good culture the fruit is much larger with longer fruit stems. The old wood should be thinned out, and



Cherry and Versailles—Resemble each other yet are distinct varieties. The popular market kinds and largest red currants, equally valuable for the garden. Versailles has longer clusters; Cherry has slightly larger berries. Both valuable.

Fay's Prolific—By odds the best red currant. Large, wonderfully prolific, of good flavor and less acid than the above. It by far surpasses all other red varieties, is a strong grower and comes into bearing early. Few new fruits excel this valuable variety. Good reports are made of it from all parts of the country. It makes an attractive display in the garden both in modest white flowers and in brilliant crimson fruit, blazing along the rows like flames of fire on a dark night. Plant it, care for it and you will be well rewarded. We offer a few Fay cuttings at 60c. per 12; \$3.50 per 100. One year, each, 20c.; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Two years, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.

Red Dutch—An old well known currant, of fine quality and great productiveness.

Victoria—The latest red variety. Very productive, bunches long; of excellent quality.

White Grape—The largest and best white variety, excellent for the family garden.

Black Naples—A well-known, black variety now superseded by Lee's Prolific.

Currant Cuttings—Well rooted, with a few new white fibrous roots, sure to grow if well planted. Victoria, 15c. per 12; 50c. per 100. Lower rates per 1,000 on application. Fay's Prolific, 60c. per 12; \$3.50 per 100; other kinds, 25c. per 12, 75c. per 100. If mailed, add 25c. per 100.

the new growth cut back each year. Keep powdered hellebore on hand all ready to dust the bushes the moment the worms attack the leaves, when the dew is on. It is the merest trifle to keep off the worms if the hellebore is applied in time. But after the leaves are eaten is a poor time to begin.

Unless otherwise noted: One year plants, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3; 1000, \$20. Two year plants, dozen, 60 cents; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$25. (One year by mail at 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100 additional.)

Lee's Prolific—The best black currant for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found it as sweet as a huckleberry and much like it. Plant Lee's Prolific by all means.



GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant the gooseberry. The fruit is easily grown, is good for many purposes, for cooking and to eat out of hand. It keeps long on the bushes and can be gathered at leisure. It should be planted in the fall or early spring. Like the currant, the gooseberry is a gross feeder, and delights in a rich, moist soil. The same cultural directions given for currants apply to the gooseberry.

One year by mail at 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100 additional to prices given below.



THE Golden Prolific Gooseberry is offered by us now for the first time. Its origin was novel. A bird dropped the seed in the crotch of a living locust tree, 12 feet above ground, at Rochester, N. Y. The gooseberry plant took root and grew, thus suspended in the air. It was later planted in a garden, where it developed its fine character. The *Rural Home* editor says: "We found bushes showing a good vigorous growth, and one of them, not yet picked, heavily loaded with large, handsome yellow fruit of excellent quality. It was singularly free from mildew, although evidently of foreign origin. It

will be a good mate to the Industry, that being red and this yellow.

To those who are unacquainted with the flavor of a large, ripe gooseberry we would say that it will not suffer much in comparison with other fruits of the season, eaten off hand, and many would prefer it to the raspberry, whether red or black. Whether we provide berries for the family, or for market, it is well to have as many good species as possible, for the taste soon cloy on one species and seeks a variety. It is a strong grower with dark glaucous, healthy foliage. Its shoots, when young, are quite spiny and dis-

✓ tinct. Fruit large, deep yellow, beautiful and of most excellent flavor. A heavy cropper. No Mildew. Price \$1.00 each, by mail or express. We have incurred great expense in offering this new Gooseberry.

✓ **Industry**—A new variety of foreign origin, which has created a sensation everywhere, productive, of exceedingly large fruit of dark red color and delicious quality. Highly recommended, both in this country and Europe. One year, each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$12.00. Two years, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.

✓ **Downing**—Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific. One year, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. Two years, dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

✓ **Houghton**—The old well-known sort; pale red,

sweet, and good. Houghton gives us annual crops of good-sized fruit. It is enormously productive, does not mildew, and is in every way worthy of a place in every garden. One year, dozen, 60 cents; 100, \$3.50. Two years, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. Plant it.

✓ **Smith's Improved**—Large, pale yellow, good quality; bush of spreading growth and excessively productive. Requires good culture. One year, dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Two years, dozen, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

FRUIT TREES.

Packing and Boxing—A charge of from 35 cents to \$1.00 will be made for packing and boxing trees. No charge for packing plants.

Plant Small Trees—The veteran President, T. T. Lyon, stakes his reputation on the fact that he can get a bearing orchard as soon from small trees as large, and some think sooner.

Planting and Culture—Plant on well-prepared soil, made fine and loose. Dig broad holes, and press the fine earth firmly about the roots.

The after culture consists in keeping the soil loose and free from weeds. A mulch of strawey manure on top of the soil about each tree after planting is better than watering. Watering is injurious as usually done, but if wet down when planting with dry earth on top, it is well. Send 10 cents for C. A. Green's Book on the Apple and Pear, or for the Plum and Cherry, giving full instructions.

Profits of Fruit Culture—There is a growing interest in the cultivation of fruit. As we of this generation are eating fruit from the trees our fathers planted, it is our duty to keep on planting trees for ourselves and our children. Even if but one tree in ten lives and bears well, that one is worth more than the cost of the whole ten. But with proper care and discretion in selecting, planting, preparing and cultivating the soil, nine out of ten will live and bear fine fruit. In addition to apples, pears, plums, cherries and quinces, the cultivation of blackberries, raspberries, grapes and strawberries can be strongly recommended to farmers who are complaining of no money made in other branches of agriculture.—*Am. Cultivator*.

Near Rochester there are 1,500 fruit evaporators, giving employment to 30,000 hands, whose wages average from \$5 to \$12 a week. Last season the production of these evaporators was about 30,000,000 pounds, worth at first cost about \$2,000,000. The principal consuming countries abroad are Germany, England, Belgium and France, in which the new product has entirely displaced the old-fashioned, sundried fruit. West Africa and Australia are also beginning to call for evaporated fruit. Cider vinegar is also a profitable method of using surplus fruit. Send 10 cents for Green's special issues devoted to these subjects. Apples can be grown with profit simply to feed cattle, etc., also for jellies, sauces, etc.

Too Many Kinds—The mistake most orchardists make is that of setting out too many varieties of fruits. It is well to have different kinds enough to supply a succession throughout the year for home use; but for market purposes the varieties should be few, and those of the best and most salable kinds. The greater part of the different kinds of apples raised in any one locality might be termed local varieties. The Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russett, Northern Spy, Fameuse and a few others, are best known, and in localities where they flourish, are safe to raise. The Baldwin, for productiveness and salability, stands at the head of market varieties. In sections where it thrives, more

money can be made from it than from any other apple. Baldwin trees will produce more apples, with fewer of second quality, than any other variety. Two or three varieties are sufficient for a large market orchard.

How to Buy—My method of buying trees, etc., is to send to nurserymen for their catalogues, in the winter. Then, while seated about the fire evenings and at other times, we examine and discuss them, and try to find out what the papers say if any new variety is under consideration. Towards spring an order is made out and sent by mail to the nurseryman, who, when the proper season comes, sends the trees by express, or mail, or freight. They arrive in fine condition and seldom fail to give satisfaction. This plan I would recommend.—*Farm and Home*.

SELECT LIST OF APPLES.

Where a large number of varieties are described the planter is confused and hardly knows what kinds to select. We mention only such varieties as have proved valuable over a wide extent of country, believing we thereby do you a favor. The descriptions are largely from Ellwanger & Barry with permission. If planting a large orchard for profit we advise you to confine yourself to a few varieties. Leave the selection of varieties to us where possible.

ONE YEAR OLD APPLE TREES.

These have given the best satisfaction. They are sure to live, can be mailed or expressed to distant points at small cost, and make bearing orchards about as soon as larger trees. We do not sell all kinds in one year size, but only a select list at 50 cents per 12, by mail, postpaid, if all one kind; if two kinds, cents; four kinds, cents per 12; \$2.50 per 100, by express, or \$3.00 per 100 by mail, postpaid, of the following kinds only: Red Astrachan, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Pinate, Saxton, Sour Bough, Walbridge, Mann, Wealthy, Wagener, Duchess of Oldenburg, Whitney No. 20, Blue Pearmain, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Fameuse, or Snow Apple. These trees succeed nobly everywhere.

Newer varieties of one year apple as follows: Delaware Red Winter, Longfield, Salome, Yellow Transparent, Red Beitigheimer, cents; Blenheim Pippin (Lord Nelson), Kirtland, Cogswell, Sutton Beauty, Red Canada, Borsdorf, Schiawasse Beauty, Kentish Fillbasket, Scott's Winter, 6 cents each.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.—Standard Trees for orchards largest size, 6 to 7 feet high, 18 cents each; \$1.80 per dozen, except wherein noted.

Standard Trees, first-class, $\frac{3}{4}$ calibre, 5 to 6 feet, (such kinds as we may be able to supply) 12 cents each; \$1.00 per 100.

Those marked thus, * 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; for trees of ordinary size.

Those marked thus, † 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, for trees of ordinary size.



DELAWARE WINTER APPLE—PRICE: ONE YEAR TREES, 12C.; LARGE TREES, 30C.—SEE PAGE 26.

CLASS 1.—SUMMER APPLES.

Benoni—Medium size, roundish, oblong; red; flesh tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table. Tree a moderate, erect grower; productive. Aug.

Carolina June (Red June)—Small or medium; deep red; good; productive, hardy, a free grower; popular at the South and West. Aug.

Early Harvest—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden, being one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; mostly covered with deep red; tender, almost melting, with a mild, pleasant favor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer. August.

Fanny—This beautiful apple was first sent us by Charles Downing, who advised us to propagate it. It is superior to all early apples in both beauty and quality. A profitable summer apple, ripening in August. Large, roundish, dark rich crimson; firm, juicy, agreeable, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, spreading, productive. Originated in Pennsylvania. First class, each, 25 cents.

Golden Sweet—Large, yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree a free grower, spreading, irregular and productive. 15 and 20 cents.

Primate—Medium size; pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender, fine grained, juicy; fine quality, mild and good; excellent dessert sort. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. August and September. 15 and 20 cts.

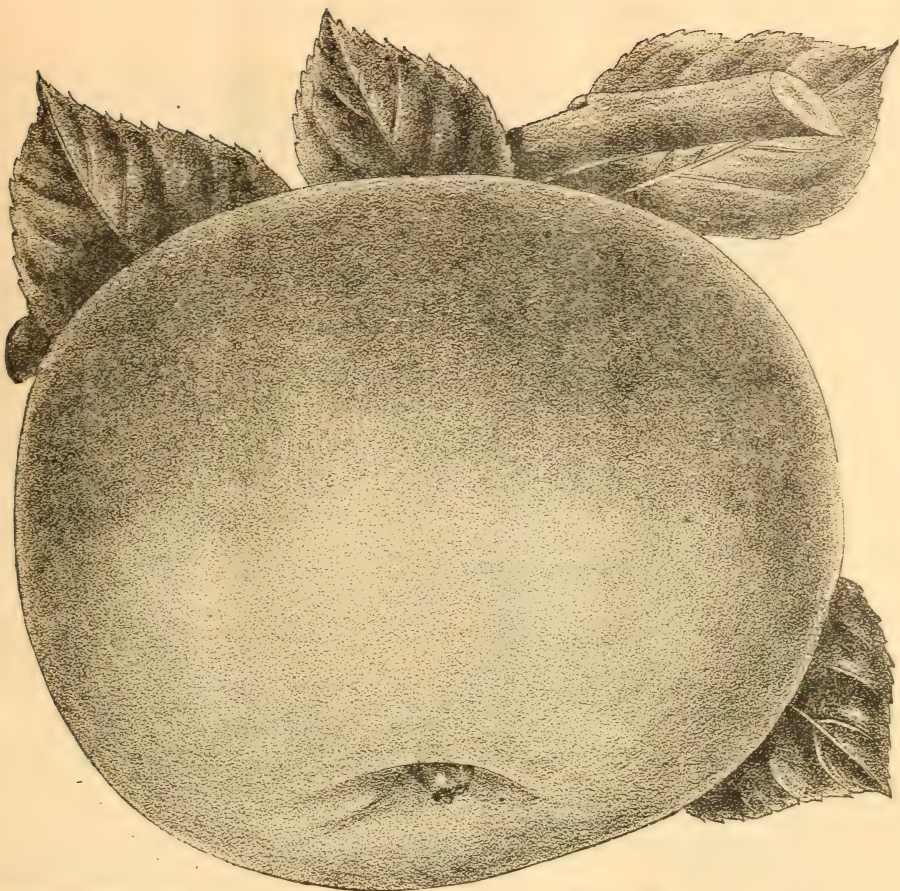
Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of fine appearance, earliness and hardiness. August.

Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough)—Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a moderate, compact grower and abundant bearer. August. 15 to 18 cents.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a white bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, and agreeable. Tree a moderate, stocky grower; very hardy and productive. July and August.

CLASS 2.—AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander—Origin Russian. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, a moderate grower and rather a light bearer. September and October.



RED BEITIGHEIMER—A hardy and valuable new Fall Apple. Price 20c. each. See page 22.



THE STRAWBERRY HARVEST. See page 3. "God might have made a better berry than the Strawberry, but he never did."

Chenango (Chenango Strawberry Sherwood's Favorite)—Large, oblong; red and yellow; very handsome; highly valued as a table or market fruit on account of its handsome appearance and fair quality. Vigorous, productive. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a free grower, spreading and fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking apple. Extensively grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. Oct.

†**Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. Tree vigorous with dark wood; one of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. November to January.

Gravenstein—A very large, striped, roundish apple, of the finest quality. Tree remarkably rapid, vigorous and erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October.

Haas, or Fall Queen—Origin, St. Louis, Mo. Large, flat ribbed or quartered; skin yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with dull, brownish red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A variety highly esteemed at the West and Southwest as a profitable market fruit and for family use. September to November.

***Haskell Sweet**—Medium or above; greenish yellow, sometimes with a blush; tender, juicy, very sweet, rich, aromatic. One of the best, September and October.

***Jefferis**—From Pennsylvania; medium to large; striped, mostly red; flesh tender and delicious; one of the finest dessert apples; a moderate grower; productive. September and October.

Jersey Sweet—Medium size, striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; a free grower and good bearer; very popular, both for table and cooking. September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect, free grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple, September and October.

†**Munson's Sweet**—Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy and good. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer. October and November. 20 cents.

Porter—Medium to large; oblong; yellow; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Tree a peculiar grower; very popular in Massachusetts. September.

Pumpkin Sweet (Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower, valuable. October and November.

Red Bietigheimer—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish to conical; skin pale cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Early fall.

St. Lawrence—Large, round; streaked red and greenish yellow; quality moderate; a productive and popular market apple in Canada. Tree hardy and a free grower. October.

Stump—Originated near Rochester. Fruit medium size, conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; resembles Chenango; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid. The fruit, from its uniform size, fine appearance and mild, pleasant flavor, commands a ready sale at a good price. A decided acquisition to the list of profitable market and good garden varieties. Tree of handsome, stocky growth and very prolific.

CLASS 3.—WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin—Large, bright red, crisp; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for table or market. Dec. to March.

Belle de Boskoop—Large, bright yellow, splashed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper. 20 cents each; 1 year, 6c.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—A large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bottle Greening—Tree a fine grower, vigorous and very hardy; fruit medium size; greenish yellow, shaded with dull crimson in the sun; very good. January to February. Price 15 and 18 cents.

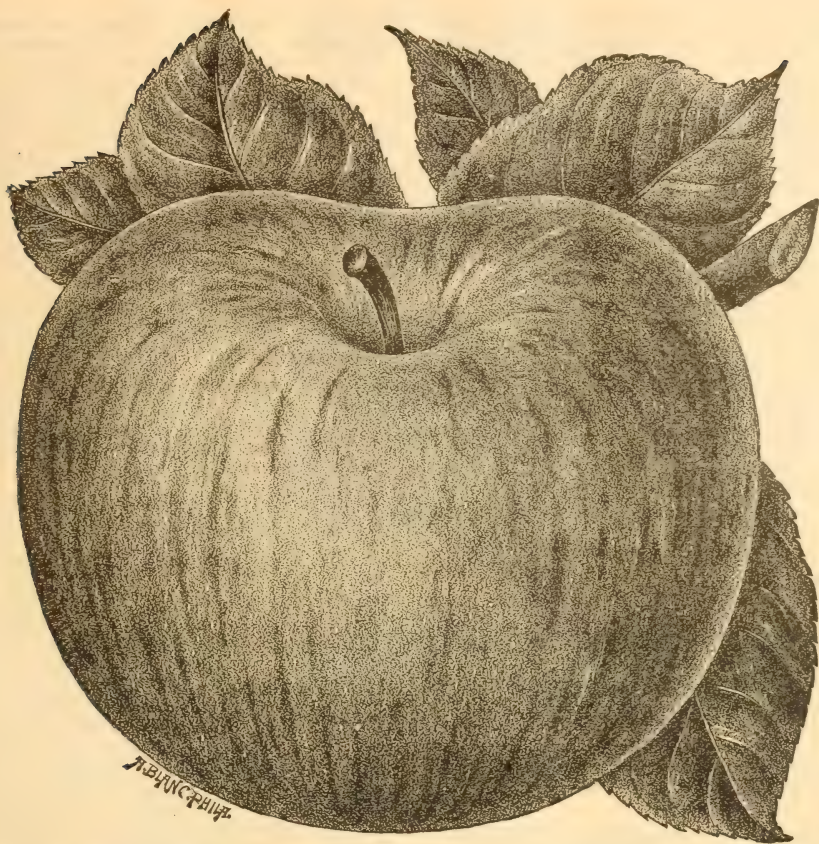
Cooper's Market (Cooper's Redding)—Medium size, conical; red, handsome; quality good; one of the latest keepers, and therefore valuable. Tree hardy; a slender grower and productive. December to May.

Delaware Winter—An important addition to the list of winter apples. Medium to large, round, bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, excellent, sub-acid; remarkable for its long-keeping qualities, having been kept in good condition until August. A great grower, an abundant and early bearer. A valuable characteristic is its remarkable early bearing; bearing as soon after planting as a peach. See page 20 for illustration.

Dominie (Wells of Ohio)—A large, fine striped apple, resembling the Rambo; a vigorous grower and a profuse bearer; succeeds very well in nearly all the Western States; attains a great size in Illinois and Iowa. December to April.

Esopus Spitzenburg—Large; deep red with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. Tree rather a feeble, slow grower and moderate bearer; esteemed in this State as one of the very best. November to April.

†**Fallwater** (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large and handsome apple from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. November to March. 20 cents.



WEALTHY. THE HARDY AND BEAUTIFUL WINTER APPLE. 12C TO 18C. EACH—SEE PAGE 25.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower, with light-colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; hardy, bears well; popular and extensively grown in Western New York and Wisconsin. November to April.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; very good to best. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive; originally from Virginia; grown in Southern Ohio. January to April.

Bubbardeston (Hubbardston Nonsuch)—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; a free grower and great bearer. Native of Massachusetts. November to January.

Hyde's Late Keeper—Fair grower and very productive; fruit of good size and fair quality; valuable as a long keeper. December to June. New. Price, 25 cents.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a moderate grower; shoots light-colored, slender and spreading; very pro-

ductive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March. 20 cents each.

Kirkland—Medium, bright straw color, crisp, juicy, half-tender, sub-acid, hardy, productive; valuable for market and culinary uses. Season January to July. One of the longest keepers, It is a good grower and a great bearer. A cross between the Swaar and the Bell-Flower. We are the only ones who have this variety for sale. Price, 15 and 25 cents; 1 year, 6 cents each.

Lady Sweet—Large, roundish; green and red; nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly and perfumed; shoots slender but erect; a moderate grower and good bearer, originated in Newburgh, N. Y. One of the best winter sweet apples. Keeps well. November to May. 20 cents each.

Lady Apple (Pomme d' Api)—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. The tree is a moderate grower, forms a dense, erect head, and bears large crops of fruit in clusters; the fruit sells for the highest price in New York and Philadelphia. November to May. 20 cents each.

Lawver (*Paw Paw Rubicon*)—Rather large, roundish, regular, whole surface handsomely striped with red; sub-acid, flavor moderate. Its productiveness and beautiful appearance promise value for market. Winter. Hardy and desirable for cold climate on this account. Price 12 and 18 cents.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer and a late keeper. January to April.

McIntosh Red—Tree very hardy, long lived; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit, of excellent quality for home or market. Fruit large; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark rich red or crimson. Flesh fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. November to February.

Newtown Pippin—One of the most celebrated of American apples on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It requires rich and high culture, and it makes such a slow, feeble growth, that it has to be top grafted upon a strong growing variety. November to June.

Northern Spy—Large; striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of appearance and flavor till July. The tree is a remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer. Like all trees of the same habit, it requires good culture and occasional thinning out of the branches, to admit the sun and air fully to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. One of the finest late keeping apples.

Peach Apple—Medium size, round or little flattened; yellowish green; streaked with brownish red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree very hardy; highly prized in extreme North, September. Price 15 to 18 cents.

Peck's Pleasant—Large; pale yellow, with brown cheek; very smooth and fair; flesh firm and rich, approaching the flavor of a Newtown Pippin. Keeps well. Tree a moderate, erect grower and good bearer. Tree often crooked. Valuable. November to April.

Pewaukee—Origin Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardness. Tree vigorous. January to May.

Pomme Grise—Small, grayish russet; very rich and highly flavored. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; very valuable in the North. November to April.

Red Canada (Old Nonsuch of Massachusetts)—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a moderate, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May. 20 cents each. One year, 6 cents.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South; October to January in the North.

Rhode Island Greening—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking. Towards the South it ripens in the fall, but in the North keeps well until March or April.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality; a moderate grower; good bearer. December to May. 20 cents.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; surface rough; greenish covered with russet. Tree a free grower, spreading, and a great bearer; keeps till June. Its great popularity is owing to its productiveness and long keeping.

Scott's Winter Apple—This is an apple which is coming strongly to the front as an iron-clad long-keeper of merit. Our Mr. Gilbert brought in the proof that we can have good fruit the year round. He had fine Yellow Transparent apples just ripe and Scott's Winter of last season's growth, which were still of good flavor. With the apple season continuing the year round we ought to be content. Prof. Budd, of Iowa, speaks highly of it. Mr. Shepherd said: "My trees are ten years old. So far they have been very satisfactory; the tree is hardy; its quality is very good. It is a little acid, but it tones down about the middle of January and gets to be of very good quality. It keeps until spring without any difficulty." Mr. Gibb added: "I would like to endorse what Mr. Shepherd says about Scott's Winter." Large trees, 20c.; 1 year trees, 6c.

Shiawasse Beauty—Said to be a seedling of Fameuse. Medium, whitish shaded, marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, very productive. October to January. Large trees, cents; 1 year, 6 cts.

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West—not so well here. Nov. to Feb.

Stark—Tree a No. 1 grower, upright and spreading; good bearer, and much valued as a late keeper and fine market sort; fruit large greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; good to best. January to June. Price, 15 and 18 cents.

Sutton Beauty—From Massachusetts. Medium to large, roundish; waxen yellow striped with deep carmine; flesh white, sub-acid; tender, juicy, good. A long keeper. Tree a free grower, vigorous and productive. O. B. Hadwen says: It is proving the peer of the Hubbardston Nonsuch, in some respects even better; has more character, flesh more tender and juicy, better color and keeps later. A noble variety. One year, each, 10 cents. Two years, each, 15 cents.

Solome—From Illinois, and especially valuable for its hardiness, prolific bearing and long keeping. The tree comes into bearing early. It may be described in brief thus: Tree is round-headed, making short annual growths after coming into bearing; has tough wood, large, thick leathery leaf, and is as hardy as wild crabs. No matter how heavily loaded, the fruit is always good sized and clings to the tree with a tenacity possessed by few if any other varieties, and withstands the winds when other varieties are scattered on the ground. Fruit medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to June. First class, each, 25 cents. One year, each, 15 cents.

ISwaar—Large; pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; flesh tender, rich and spicy. Tree a moderate grower with dark shoots and large gray buds; with good culture it is one of the very best of apples. November to May. 20 cents each.

Smokehouse—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine flavored. October to November. Price, 15 to 18 cents.

Tolman's Sweet—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, upright and very productive. None more popular. November to April.

Tompkins King (King of Tompkins County)—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; hardy. November to March.

Twenty-Ounce—A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. Tree a free, spreading grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich, very popular in the markets. October to January.

Wagener—Medium to large, deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree a vigorous, handsome, upright grower, and very productive; an excellent variety, introduced from Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y. Dec. to May.

Wealthy—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a free grower and productive. An acquisition of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. The best. December to February.

Walbridge (Edgar Red Streak)—Origin Edgar



SALOME, A NEW HARDY RED WINTER APPLE.

county, Ill. Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Esteemed especially in cold climates, for its hardiness and productiveness; a late keeper. Tree very vigorous. January to May.

Westfield Seek-no-Further—Medium to large; striped with dull red and slightly russeted; flesh tender, rich and excellent. Tree a free grower and fruit always fair. Nov. to Feb.

Wine Sap—Large; roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is there valuable and popular. Not grown here in orchards. December to May. 20 cents.

Wolf River—A comparatively new sort which originated in Wisconsin, and for the past fifteen years has successfully stood that rigorous climate. Fruit is very large, some specimens weighing 27 ounces; round, flattened, conical, highly colored with stripes and splashes of red. An excellent cooking fruit. Core compact, small. Moderate. November to February. Price, 25 cents.

Yellow Bellflower—Large; yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a free grower and good bearer. Nov. to April.

York Imperial—Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. The hardiest valuable fall apple. Price 12 to 18 cents.

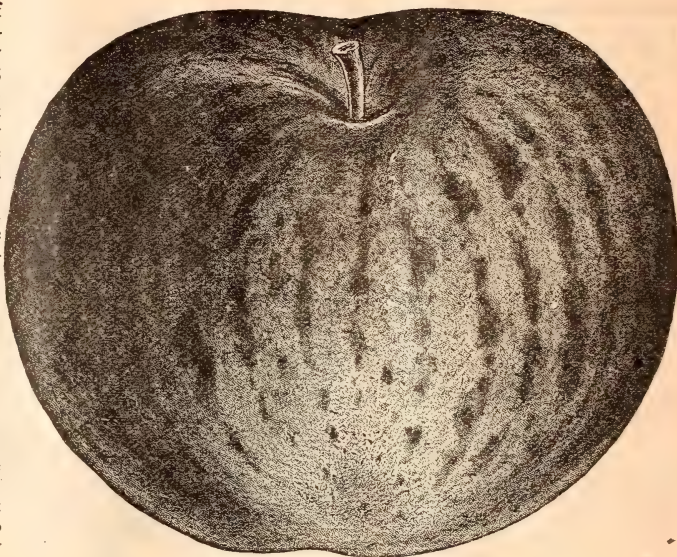
Yellow Transparent—

Mr. Downing's description:

"A Russian variety, which promises to be valuable for a cold climate, as an early fruit of good quality, ripening before the Tetofsky, with more tender and delicate flesh, but does not continue long in use. It is said that the tree so far has proved to be very hardy, moderately vigorous, upright, an early and good bearer annually.

Fruit medium roundish, obovate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Season early in August, and a week or two before Tetofsky."

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—HARDEST VALUABLE FALL APPLE.



CLASS 4.—CRAB APPLES.

Price 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, except where noted.

Gen'l Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, round, red to very dark red! flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. Free. October. Price, 15 cents.



HUDSON RIVER CRAB.

Hudson River Crab—While on a trip through the Hudson River district, I found several apples that were new to me. Among them was this crab, the tree being loaded down with large,

beautiful and good flavored fruit. The skin is yellow, splashed and striped with light red. The tree with its load of fruit is a beautiful object, and many would grow it for its ornamental value. 25 cents. One year, 12 cents each.

Hyslop's—Almost as large as the Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular at the West on account of its large size, beauty and hardness; late. Tree remarkably vigorous.

Montreal Beauty—One of the most beautiful of the Crabs; fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid. Tree a free grower. September and October.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

Van Wyck—A seedling which originated in Dutchess county, N. Y. Described as large, skin mottled with bright red; flesh white, firm, sweet. Tree a free, upright grower.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green glossy foliage. One of the best. 12 and 18 cts.

There can never be too much fruit. It pays to plant an orchard if it is only for the grand view in the spring of the profusion of bloom for the few days it may last. An orchard in full bloom gives sufficient pleasure to pay for the cost of the planting, if there were no other reward for it. The planting of an orchard is not a costly business. Good two-year-old trees can be procured for \$12 per 100. This makes the cost per acre, planting the trees thirty feet apart each way, \$6.00.

For Prices of Apple Trees, See Page 19.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

Dwarf Pears. have long been popular, especially for gardens or small grounds where larger trees would be in the way. When trained low and cut back each year, they make a beautiful appearance in blossom or when loaded with beautiful and fragrant specimens. Dwarf Pears come into bearing after the second year planted, sometimes giving fine specimens on the young trees before leaving the nursery. They should be in cultivated soil to get the largest fruit, yet a dwarf pear tree near our kitchen door in sod, bears large crops every year, of large, fine fruit, beautiful specimens. We can imagine nothing more attractive in the garden than a few rows of well-trained dwarf pears. If you desire to remove them in after years you can do so, as they are as easily transplanted as any weed. For market they have yielded \$200 to \$500 per acre in Western New York. Our method is to plant standard pears 30 feet apart, then plant dwarf pears half way between each way—twice as many dwarfs as standards.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.—Standard Trees, on Pear Stock, 2 to 3 years old, 30 cents each.

Standard Trees on Pear Stock, first class, 5 to 6 feet, 20 cents each.

Standard Trees, smaller size, 15 cents each.

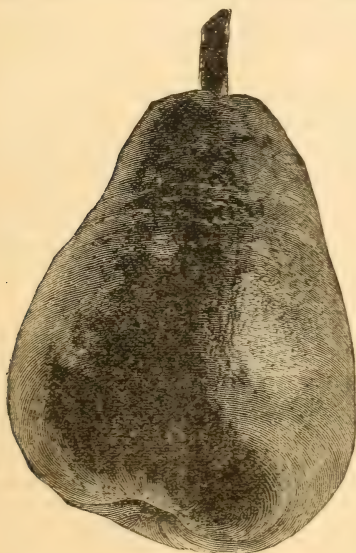
Dwarf Trees, on Quince, 1 year old, 10 cents each.

" " " 2 to 3 years old, 15c. each.

" " " largest size, 20 cts. each.

Those marked with a †, 50 cents each, for Standard or Dwarf trees of ordinary size.

CLASS 1—SUMMER PEARS.



WILDER EARLY PEAR.

"Let no rash hand invade these sacred bowers, irreverently pluck the fruit or pick the flowers. Here ever hum the golden bees underneath full blossomed trees, at once with budding fruit and flowers crowned."



"Laden with fairest fruit, that hung to the eye tempting, stirred in me sudden appetite to pluck and eat." "A pear tree planted nigh, was charged with fruit that made a goodly show."

In offering a new variety of fruit for the first time, peculiar emotions are experienced. This is our offspring—we are the parents, and are responsible for its conduct. How will it behave before the critical world? When we introduced the James Vick Strawberry and Shaffer's Colossal Raspberry, we hesitated, and when we at last took the final step, it was with fear and trembling; yet they are valuable fruits. We were bolder with the Jessie Strawberry, and wisely, as results have proved.

But never have we felt the confidence that we now feel in introducing the WILDER EARLY PEAR. It is a noble variety. We have watched it for years. It has not disappointed us for an instant. We have testimonials from Thomas Meehan, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, President T. T. Lyon, President Geo. A. Sweet, and many other prominent pomologists and editors, but do not propose to offer them now, but will later. "I am so much pleased with it I have had drawings made," write in effect nearly a dozen men to whom we have sent ripe specimens. "My artist is making drawings of it in colors. The quality is certainly *very good*—almost equal to any of the choice varieties," writes Hon. H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist. "Texture fine grained, melting; aroma rich, pleasant; uses, dessert and market," writes President T. T. Lyon, of Michigan. "It is certainly of very high quality, the finest of all early pears I have yet seen. In melting lusciousness it almost equals the Seckel," writes John T. Lovett. But enough of this for the present. For two years we have been mailing specimens to experts, and not-



GATHERING PEARS.

withstanding they were picked before maturity, and could not be expected to show their best quality, all pronounced the quality superb. Its points of excellence are :

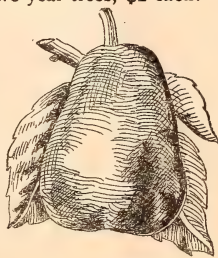
1. Earliness, ripening about August 1st.
2. Superior quality, nothing of its season being so delicious.
3. No rotting at the core. We have kept it for weeks in a warm room and never saw one rot at the core, yet this is the weak spot in nearly all early pears.
4. Long keeping and shipping qualifications.
5. Great beauty and productiveness, bearing every year, and on young trees.
6. Great vigor, often growing seven feet from the bud in one season.
7. Hardiness.

We own the stock and have absolute control. Price for 1889 and 1890, \$1 each for one year trees, 5 to 7 feet high, or large two-year trees, \$2 each.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

Brandywine—Medium size, yellow and russet; melting, juicy; first rate. A free grower and productive. August. A fine pear. **BARTLETT.**

Clapp's Favorite—A splendid pear, resembling Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier;



a cross between that variety and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous either on the pear or quince. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.

✓ **Dearborn's Seedling**—Rather below medium size; pale yellow; melting and good. Tree a free grower, and bears young and profusely. Ripe about the last of August.

✓ **Margaret**—(Petite Marguerite.) Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. The finest pear of its season, and worthy of special attention. Ripens latter part of August.

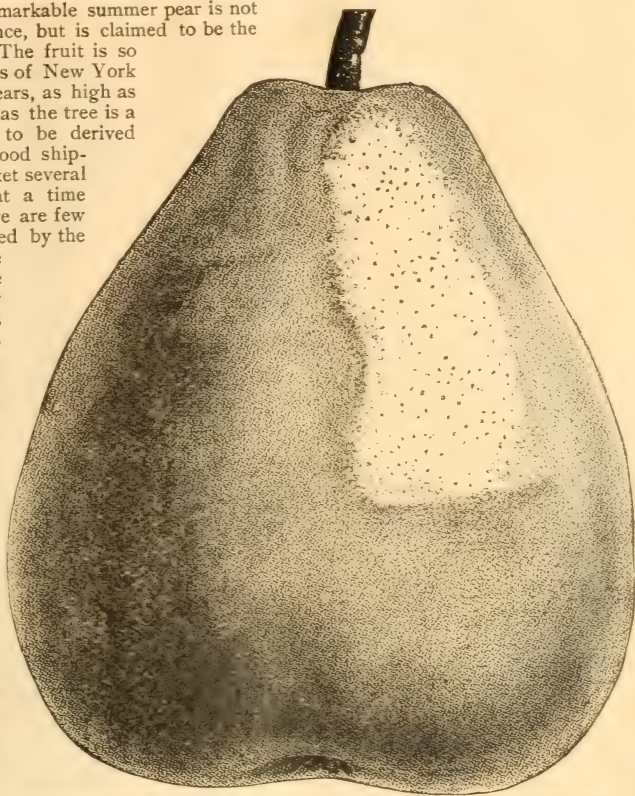
✓ **Osband's Summer**—Medium, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. Dwarf and Standard. August. Price, 20 and 30 cents.

✓ **Souvenir du Congres**—Skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma, and is firm to the core. It commences to ripen in August, a little before the Bartlett, and extends into September. The tree is a moderate grower, and to obtain good standard and dwarf trees we are obliged to work it upon strong growing sorts. On account of its size, quality and earliness, it is entitled to a place among the best pears.

✓ **Summer Doyenne** (Doyenne d'Ete)—A beautiful, melting sweet pear, rather small. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. First of August.

Lawson, or Comet—"This remarkable summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance, but is claimed to be the largest early pear yet produced. The fruit is so beautiful that it sold in the markets of New York the past season, and for many years, as high as \$4.00 per half bushel crate; and as the tree is a heavy annual yielder, the profits to be derived from it are apparent. As it is a good shipper and can be placed upon the market several weeks earlier than Bartlett, and at a time when it has absolute control, there are few varieties perhaps that can be planted by the fruit grower (particularly at the South) that will yield such lucrative returns. The fruit is exceedingly large for an early pear, specimens being nine inches around, and cannot be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. The flesh is crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality, and should be used before getting overripe. Ripens in Central New York from middle of July to first of August, and possesses superior keeping and shipping qualities. Price 30 and 40 cents. Small trees 20 cents.

Tyson—Rather above medium size; melting juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree very vigorous and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year; one of the best summer varieties. August. This is a favorite with Chas. A. Green, almost equalling the Seckel in quality, and being very productive and desirable in every way. We grow it as a dwarf, but it does equally well on standard trees.



LAWSON OR COMET—PRICE, 30 AND 40 CENTS; 1 YEAR, 20 CENTS.

CLASS 2—AUTUMN PEARS.

Angouleme (Duchesse d'Angouleme)—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince. As a dwarf it is one of the most profitable market pears. October and November.

Belle Lucrative—Large; melting and sweet. A free, upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.

Bosc (Beurre Bosc)—A large and beautiful russet pear; very distinct, with a long neck; melting, or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. A moderate grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to get good standard trees. It does not succeed on the quince, and in order to obtain dwarf trees it must be double worked. September to October. 50 cents.

Buffum—Medium size; deep yellow, dotted with brown and russeted; a handsome and ornamental grower; fruit buttery, rich, sweet, juicy and melting. September and October. This splendid pear deserves attention. Mr. C. Williams, Secretary of the N. J. Horticultural Society, said to us last summer that Buffum was one of his most profitable market varieties. It comes early into bearing, and makes a handsome tree. Price, dwarf, 15 cents; standard, 25 cents.

Edmunds—Large, bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed; good bearer. Dwarf and Standard, September and October. Price, 20 and 30 cents.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

Frederick Clapp—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich and aromatic; season October 15th to November 1st; quality very good to best. Tree a vigorous or free grower and somewhat spiny.

Hardy (Beurre Hardy)—A large pear; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. One of the finest pears, deserving much more attention than it has hitherto received. October.

Howell—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Sept. and Oct.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—A large, melting, sprightly vinous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy and extremely productive. October and November.

CLASS 3.—SELECT EARLY WINTER PEARS.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou)—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the most valuable pear in the catalogue. Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market.

Clairgeau (Beurre Clairgeau)—Very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a free grower and an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. 30 and 40 cents.

Dana's Hovey—Small, but of very fine quality, and keeps well. The tree has much of the habit of the Seckel, and is a moderate grower. 30 and 40 cents.

†**Josephine of Malines**—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a moderate, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters; succeeds well on the quince, though not a handsome grower. This variety improves as the tree advances in age. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture. 50 cents.

Lawrence—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer; one of the most valuable of all our early winter pears. 30 and 40 cents.

Vicar of Winkfield—Very large, yellowish green; juicy, of poor quality, unless well ripened; good grower, productive. Late winter.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE.

Kieffer—Large; golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, and an early and great yielder. October and November. 30 and 40 cents.

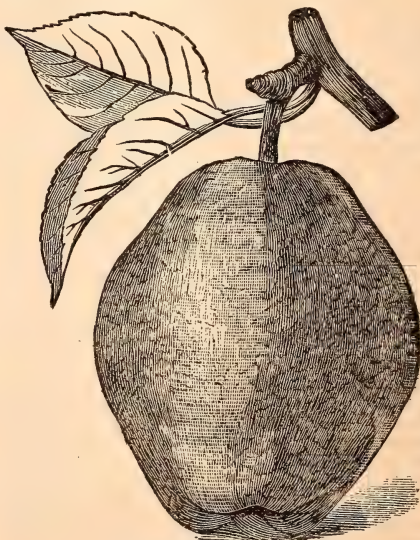
Louise Bonne de Jersey—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince. September and October.

President—A popular eastern variety. Of good size, roundish oblate, somewhat irregular; flesh yellow and whitish, somewhat coarse. October to November. Standard. Price, 20 and 30 cents.

Seckel—The standard of excellence in the pear small but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow erect grower. September and October.

Sheldon—A pear of the very first quality; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. It must be double worked on the quince. Should be more largely planted. October and November. Plant it.

Sugar Loaf—A new pear from Oregon, highly recommended by a friend. Very hardy and vigorous. Price, 50 cents.



KIEFFER'S HYBRID.

For Prices of Pears, See Page 27.



LE CONTE.

Le Conte—Resembles somewhat the Kieffer, and with the same parentage. Large, bell-shaped, greenish yellow, smooth, waxen skin, handsome; flesh white, juicy, inferior quality. A rampant grower, early, annual and prolific bearer. Exceedingly popular at the South where it has been planted with marvelously profitable results.

Mount Vernon—Large, russet, juicy, melting, very rich, excellent. Midwinter. 30 and 40 cents.

President Drouard—Of large size and handsome appearance, with a perfumed fragrance; melting and good. February to May. Dwarf and Standard. Price, 30 and 40 cents.

Reeder (Dr. Reeder)—Medium size; roundish, ovate; skin yellow, netted with russet and sprinkled with russet dots. Flesh fine, juicy, melting, vinous. Tree a slender, irregular grower and an excellent bearer. A delicious pear for amateur's use. November. 30 and 40 cents.

Winter Nellis—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree a slender, struggling, but free grower. Bears heavy crops regularly. It must be top grafted to obtain good trees. 50 cents.

VALUE OF A TREE.

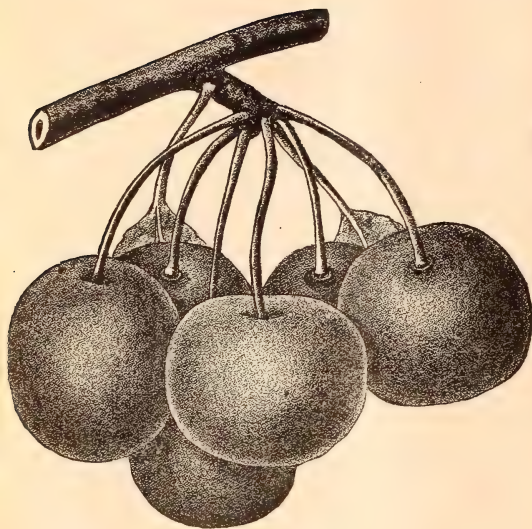
When the construction of a railroad or the opening of a new street requires the destruction of fruit trees the question of their value is decided. A plum, cherry, apple or pear tree gives an annual yield of fruit selling at say \$5 to \$15, the owner figures the result for the life of the tree, say 15 to 20 years, in addition to its beauty of blossom and foliage, and the refreshing shade, making a claim of \$50 to \$300 damages for each tree destroyed. The value of a fruit tree is not easily specified, but it is a judicious investment of time and money. And in learning what the profit will be we must not look only at the value of the fruit for the market, for this may be but incidental, a larger profit accruing from its beauty, the pleasureable anticipation it excites and the place it fills as part and parcel of the home.

CHERRIES.

Profit in Cherries—"Yes," said P. L. Bunce, "I consider the cherry tree one of the most profitable that can be planted. I have five acres. Some are seven years old, and these will yield a net profit of \$400 an acre. Four year old trees have netted me \$150 per acre. There will be much profit in cherries for those who plant in the next few years." "On the Biggs place," said J. W. Hicks, "we have three acres of the earliest cherries in the market. This year the crop was very light, and we got only 700 boxes, which would make the gross return in the neighborhood of \$1,100, and the care and picking in the outset was not more than \$200, which would give us \$300 an acre for the cherry crop." L. Kuhn said that from about two acres the crop last year consisted

of 1,527 boxes, the sale of which netted \$1,281, or \$650.50 per acre. We recommend the hardy, rot-proof Early Richmond, Morello, Empress, Dye-House, Belle Montrose, and others of that class. Windsor is the best of the large sweet varieties.

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require. For orchards, where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with four or five feet of clean trunk are preferable. For door-yards, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free growing sorts, with erect habit and large foliage, are the most suitable.



WINDSOR.

HEART AND BIGARREAU

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Price, largest, 30 cents; medium, 20 cents; one year, 10 cents.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; one of the best. End of June; Tree vigorous and erect.

Downer's Late—Rather late; light red, tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and productive. One of the best late cherries.

Early Purple—Small to medium size; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. Growth free, slender and spreading. First to middle of June.

Gov. Wood—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.

Napoleon—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Rockport—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree vigorous, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.

Windsor—"A seedling originated by Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, Can., from whom we purchased the original tree and the exclusive right to propagate it and sell it. Fruit large, liver-colored,

resembling the Elkhorn, or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use. Price, 30 cents each. One year, 20 cents."

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored cherries. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. End of June.

CLASS 2.—DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown.

The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like *Reine Hortense*, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for dwarfs and pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where Heart and Bigarreau are too tender. Price, largest, 25 cents; medium, 20 cents; small, 10 cents.

Belle Magnifique—A magnificent, large, red, late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer; makes a fine dwarf or pyramid on the Mahaleb. Last of July. Very valuable.



HARDY CHERRY TREE TRAINED AS A DWARF.



EARLY RICHMOND.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best.

Empress Eugenie—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree robust, and moderately productive. A magnificent variety.

Late Duke—Large; light red; late and excellent. Tree robust, and makes a nice dwarf or pyramid. End of July. Valuable.

May Duke—An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than May Duke, and fully ten days later, ripening with Tradescants. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Tree, a free grower.

Morello English—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

Olivet—Large; very shining, deep red; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acidulous flavor; promising.

Ostheim—A Russian cherry; has been tested in Minnesota and found hardy, has also done remarkably well in this State, Kansas and elsewhere. It is the latest of all cherries, always holds its fruit, and is invariably large, productive and good in every way. The cherry for the West. The best and most profitable sort. A moderate grower, bears early, is very productive; fruit large; liver-colored, juicy, rich, almost sweet. 35 cents each.

Royal Duke—One of the largest and finest of this class; ripens after May Duke.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious. Tree vigorous and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid.

Dyehouse—Unquestionably the earliest cherry, ten days earlier than Richmond, better quality, tree hardier—its early bearing remarkable as its great hardness. Often bears at two years old, and has the appearance of being covered with a scarlet cloth, such is the abundance of the fruit. Has the smallest pit of any cherry known; a splendid keeper and free from knots. For tarts, pies, and especially for canning, it has no near competitor among cherries. 30 cents each.



DYEHOUSE.

Bell Montreuil—This new cherry, recently introduced from France, is a fine, large cherry of the hardy Richmond type, beautiful and productive. This variety is highly recommended to us, and we believe we are the only firm in the United States which offers the trees for sale. We desire to keep in line with the valuable fruits not only of this country but of Europe, so far as is in our power. Price, 25 cents each.

CHERRIES FOR SUCCESSION.

The Duke and Morello varieties are much less liable to injury by the weather, and are more profitable for market. The following cherries give a succession of fruit in the order named for nearly two months: Empress Eugenie, May Duke, Coe's Transparent, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Early Richmond, Napoleon, Montmorency Ordinaire, Downer's Late, Reine Hortense, Louis Philip. —CHARLES DOWNING, in *N. Y. Tribune*.

PLUMS.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES (except where special prices are quoted)—Largest size, 35 cents each. First class, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each. By mail 25 cts. each.

NOTE—Those designated by a * are of American origin, the others foreign. For Instructions on Plum Culture send 10 cents for Chas. A. Green's Book on the Plum.



SARATOGA.

***Saratoga, New**—The Saratoga Plum originated from a seed planted in a garden near Saratoga, N. Y., the great summer resort. The tree grew rapidly, and soon bore fruit that attracted attention from its large size, great beauty, fine quality and productiveness. Its color is a reddish purple, covered with a handsome bloom. In shape it is a cross between Lombard and Bradshaw—longer and larger than Lombard, broader than Bradshaw. Its quality has been especially commented upon by all who have had the pleasure of eating it. Taken all in all it is a plum that cannot fail to please, and we think we are doing our patrons good service in offering it now for the first time. Price, 1 year, 4 feet, 50 cents; 2 years, 6 feet, 75.

***Mariana**—A seedling of Wild Goose, very handsome and good, exceedingly prolific, an early bearer and free from the ravages of the curculio. Fruit round and smaller than the Wild Goose; rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe; stone small, and fruit of fine quality. Ripens from two to three weeks after the Wild Goose. Free from the ravages of the curculio and other insects; and bears uniformly heavy crops. In addition to its value for fruit, its great vigor renders

it of untold worth as a stock for other kinds. First class, each, 30 cents; small one year trees, by mail, 15 cents each; \$1.40 per 12.

***Shipper's Pride**—This large, round, purple plum is recommended for its certainty to produce a long crop of fruit, for its fine appearance and superior shipping qualities. The flesh is firm and of excellent quality; the tree is a strong, upright grower. In Northwestern New York, where it originated, it has never failed to produce a heavy crop since the original tree was large enough to bear. A plum that will produce large annual crops of large, handsome, good fruit, is indeed an acquisition. First class, each, 40 cents; medium size, 30 cents.



THE CURCULIO.

***Moore's Arctic**—Valuable for its productiveness, and extreme hardness. Fruit grown in clusters. Color dark blue, or nearly black when fully ripe. Dr. Hoskins says this is the hardest plum he has tested, and others make the same report. The heavy demand for the trees of Moore's Arctic indicates its great popularity. Price, 5 to 6 feet, 45 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents; small, 25 cents.

***Niagara**—A very large, red plum, of superior quality; very productive, and exceedingly profitable for market, and desirable for home use. One grower shipped 1000 baskets daily, and received high prices. Price 35 and 50 cents.

Bavay's Green Gage (Reine Claude de Bay) — One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a free grower and remarkably productive. Hangs long on the tree. Middle to end of Sept. 30 cts.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; very productive; valuable for market.

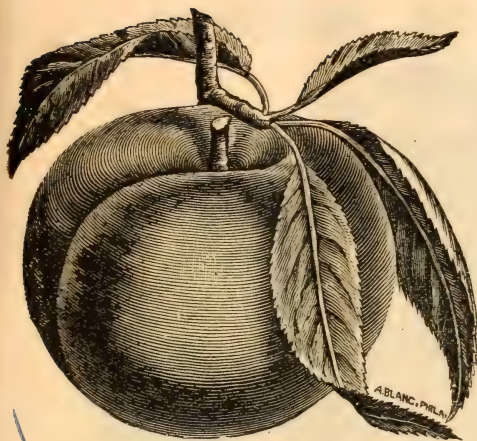
Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Fellemborg (French or Italian Prune)—A fine late plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. Sept. 30c.

German Prune—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. One of the best. September.

***General Hand**—Very large; yellow, handsome; parts freely from the stone. Tree stocky, vigorous and productive. September.

***Imperial Gage**—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a vigorous grower; very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of Aug.



SIMONS.

Simons (*Prunus Simoni*, or *Apricot Plum*)—From the Orient, and is described by Prof. Budd, as follows: "It will be the king of fruit—better than any apricot. In France it is placed at the head of the plums. Hardy even here (42d parallel). In color of bark, and in all points, except the net veining and color of the leaves, it resembles the peach. In fruit it comes nearer to a flattish, smooth, small tomato, than to any of our stone fruits; yet in odor and flavor it approaches very near the nectarine. First class, each, 40 cents; small, 25 cents.

***McLaughlin**—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a free grower. One of the very best for family use or market. Middle of August. 30 cents.

Pond's Seedling, or Fout Hill—A magnificent English plum; form of Yellow Egg; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September. Price 30 cents.

Shipper's Pride—This large, round, purple plum is recommended for its certainty to produce a large crop of fruit, for its fine appearance and superior shipping qualities. The flesh is firm and of excellent quality; the tree is a strong, upright grower. In Northwestern New York, where it originated, it has never failed to produce a heavy crop since the original tree was large enough to bear. A plum that will produce large annual crops of large, handsome, good fruit, is indeed an acquisition. Price, 40 cents each.

***Quackenboss**—Large; deep purple covered with a dense bluish bloom; flesh

greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained; will rank good in quality. Tree vigorous and a great yielder. Valuable for market. September. 30 cents.

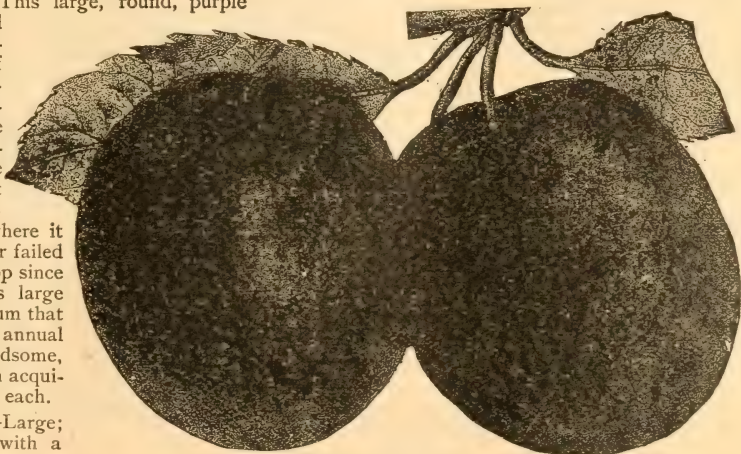
***Shropshire Damson**—A medium sized, dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and very productive. October. 30 cts.

***Smith's Orleans**—A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple with a thick coat of bloom; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and very productive. Aug. and Sept. 30c.

***Washington**—A magnificent large plum; roundish; green, usually marked with red; juicy, sweet and good. Tree robust and exceedingly productive. One of the very best. End of Aug.

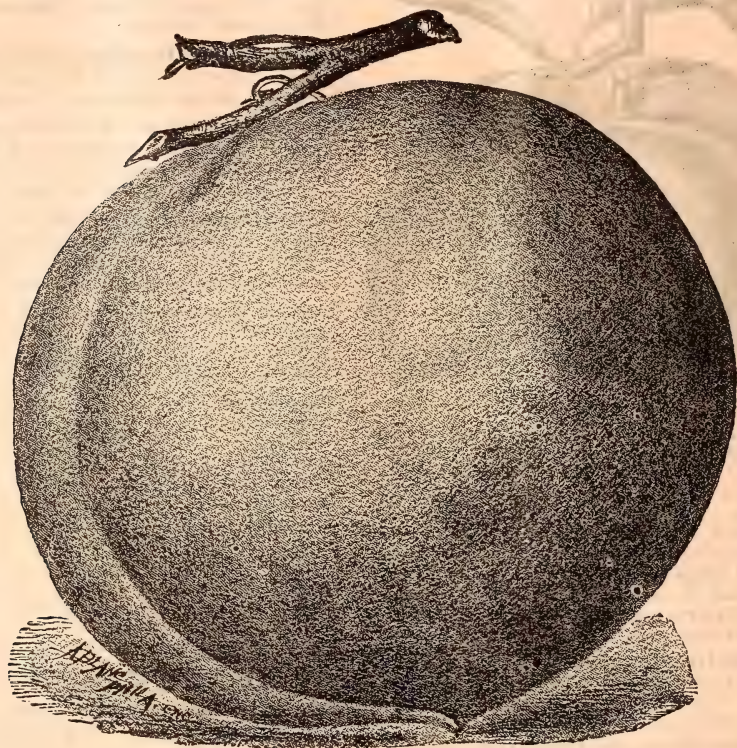
Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, and very productive. End of August.

***Lombard**—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, a great bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. This is the popular market plum. Of all older varieties the Lombard has done the best at Green's Fruit Farm. It has borne immense crops annually, of beautiful specimens, delicious to eat out of the hand, for dessert or preserves. Indeed the trees were so overloaded we were compelled to prop them to prevent the destruction of the trees. Had our Chas. A. Green been at home at the time he would have removed much of the fruit before maturity. But all ripened nicely, and sold readily at good paying prices. A basket of Lombard plums is an attractive sight, all of great size, beautifully colored, and as delicate to the touch as the cheek of a baby. Plant the Lombard, for it will please you. It is a hardy tree, a rapid grower, and not particular as to location. Whoever introduced the Lombard did his country and kind good service. September. Do not omit it. 20 and 30c. each.



SHIPPER'S PRIDE.

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES.



GLOBE PEACH.

Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third. **It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. The plum stock is advantageous in stiff clay, cold and damp soils.** In planting peaches, it is of the highest importance to cut back the trees severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third and the side branches cut back to one bud.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES.—Large size, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. First class, 3 feet high, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100. By mail 11 cts.; \$7 per 100.

There is no need for a long list of varieties of peaches, as many kinds closely resemble each other, and others are inferior and disappointing. We recommend planters to confine themselves to the following list, ripening in the order named:

Globe—An accidental seedling from Pennsylvania, which may very properly be called an improvement upon Crawford's Late. Its size, beauty and flavor have caused it to be in popular demand, and although a comparatively new variety, its claims are so just and so well sustained by the opinions of good and experienced horticulturists, that it cannot fail to make a satisfactory record in the minds of all who fairly test it. The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, maintaining its size uniformly. Of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh very firm coarse-

grained, but juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge towards the pit. Free from the stone, of good quality, pleasant, luscious, rich and vinous. At its home it begins to ripen in the second week of September and lasts until first of October. Its good qualities have been such that it has never failed to take first premium when exhibited in competition with other varieties. It is also of good keeping qualities, the flesh remaining hard and firm after long exposure.



WONDERFUL PEACH.

Alexander—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree *vigorous* and productive; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.

Waterloo—Medium to large, round, with a deep suture on one side; skin pale whitish green in the shade, marbled with red and crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, adhering considerably to the stone. Ripens about with Alexander.

Mountain Rose—Large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; freestone. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. An excellent early market variety.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly *vigorous* and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Foster—Originated near Boston. A large yellow peach resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripe about the same time as Crawford's Early, or a little earlier.

Stump the World—A New Jersey variety; red and white, handsome, good size and fine quality. Very productive. End of September.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Last of September.

Wheatland—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree vigorous and healthy.

Oldmixon Free—Large; greenish white and red; flesh p.a.e, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early

Salway—An English peach; large, roundish; skin creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich. A valuable late peach for market, where it will ripen. It is grown successfully at Keuka Lake in this State.

Wonderful—This good peach created a remarkable furore at the Mt. Holly Fair of New Jersey. In beauty, productiveness and other desirable qualities, it is so fine the word "Wonderful" unconsciously escapes so many upon seeing it, that it became known at once as that "Wonderful peach;" hence that name has been accepted for it, contrary to the wishes of the owners by force of circumstances. It is a freestone, of the richest golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, and ripens after nearly all other peaches have disappeared, being the only large, handsome peach ripening at that late season. Its keeping qualities are as remarkable as it is beautiful. Tree *wonderfully* prolific. First class, each, 50 cts.,

June budded, each, 25 cents

APRICOTS.

Plant fifteen feet apart each way. There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and ripening as it does between Cherries and Peaches, renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the methods suggested for Plums—which is to spray with Paris green water soon after blossoming, or by shaking off the curculio onto sheets. It succeeds admirably trained in Espaller form.

STANDARD VARIETIES.—Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.

Breda.

Early Golden.

Moorpark.

Roman.

Royal



RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

From Russia, extremely hardy, having flourished as far north as Siberia, enduring a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. The tree comes into bearing as early as the peach and is highly ornamental. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50. All kinds by mail, 25 cts

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.—First class, each, 40c.; 2 feet, 30c.; dozen, \$3.

Alexander—Large size, oblong, yellow, flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicate; one of the best; season, July 1st.

Alexis—Large to very large, yellow with red cheek; slightly acid; rich and luscious; season, July 15th.

Catherine—Medium size, yellow; mild, sub-acid, good; season July 25th.

Gibb—Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy, season June 20th. The best early sort, ripening with the strawberry.

J. L. Budd—Large size, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine; season August 1st. The best late variety.

Nicholas—Medium to large, white, sweet, melting; season July 10th.

NECTARINES.

This fruit is really a smooth-skinned peach. Its greatest enemy is the curculio. Plant same distance and cultivate same as peaches. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00. The following are the best kinds:

Downton.

Early Newington.

Hardwick.

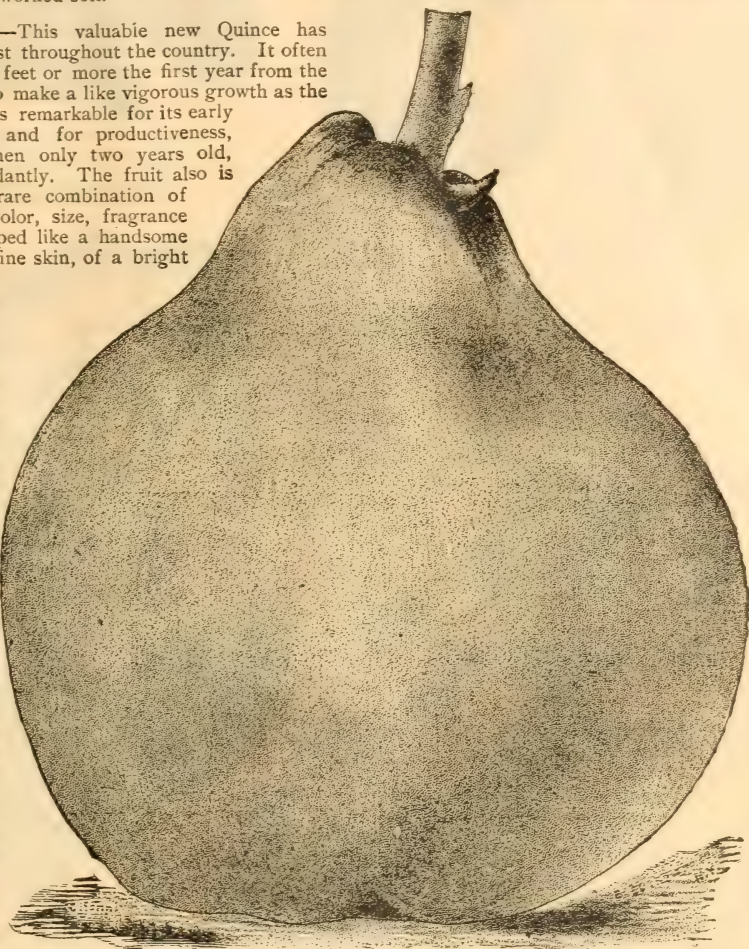
Stanwick.

QUINCES.

Perhaps there is no fruit that gives better returns for the outlay than quinces; easily and quickly grown; little expense to gather; ships well, and keeps well. One man in Niagara Co., N. Y., sold his entire crop (variety Orange) of 150 bushels, grown on half an acre, for \$2.00 per bushel. The Quince succeeds best in moist, but not wet, well worked soil.

Meech's Prolific—This valuable new Quince has awakened great interest throughout the country. It often attains a growth of 4 feet or more the first year from the cuttings, continuing to make a like vigorous growth as the trees attain age. It is remarkable for its early and regular bearing and for productiveness, sometimes bearing when only two years old, and afterwards abundantly. The fruit also is remarkable for its rare combination of beauty of form and color, size, fragrance and flavor. It is shaped like a handsome pear with a smooth, fine skin, of a bright orange yellow, and very large, averaging under good culture, 12 to 15 ounces each. Flesh of the most delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; a basket of this fruit fully ripe, perfuming a large room with its delicate aroma. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed, being as tender as a peach and quite free from the hard lumps so objectionable in many other varieties. Its rich flavor is so strong that many persons are better pleased to reduce it by adding apples in equal quantity. It is admirably adapted to making marmalade from the tenderness of its pulp; and by reason of its excellent flavor it makes the most delicious jelly. Its beauty of form and color, and holding well its leaves until late in the autumn renders the tree an attractive ornament to the home grounds, and the rich golden hue of an orchard in bearing reminds one of an orange grove in the South. 2 to 3 feet, each, 35 cents; dozen, \$3.50; 3 to 4 feet, each, 50 cents; dozen, \$5.00; 1 year, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Angers—A strong growing sort, ripening late; hardy at the North, and a better kind than many imagine. It is similar to Champion, large, fine, golden color when fully ripe, and bears at an early age. It is a long keeper and for this purpose is valuable. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00; 1 year, each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.



MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince, very much larger and an improvement upon it, but not hardy or productive. Each 30c.

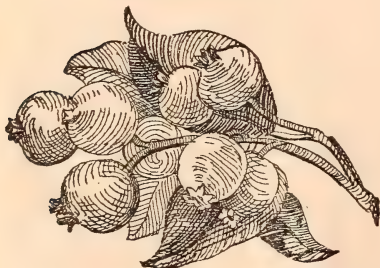
Champion—A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable, commencing to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, oblate pyriform in shape, and of a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender, and in fine flavor and odor fully equal to the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange and will keep until Christmas. Each 35 cents, dozen, \$3.50.

Orange—An old, popular variety. Nurserymen who are fortunate enough to have the genuine *Orange Quince* in bearing, seriously question if there is any other variety of recent introduction that can excel it. There are thousands of Quince trees each year palmed off on the public for Orange Quince, that fall far short of the genuine. An orchard of Orange Quince near us planted some years ago, having been under our observation ever since, has produced the last four seasons fine crops each season. The fruit sold for \$2.00 per bushel on the ground. Our stock originally came from bearing orchards. While there may be better varieties, they are few and far between. Price, 25 cents each; \$2 50 per 12 \$18.00 per 100.



REDUCED SIZE.

JUNEBERRY.



Dwarf "Success"—The fruit is borne in clusters like the currant; round, reddish purple at first and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the huckleberry; a mild, very rich, sub-acid flavor. Most people like its quality and pronounce it delicious. The bush is about the height and form of the currant. It produces fruit in enormous quantities, and bears every year. It is also perfectly hardy. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. *If by mail, add 15 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100, for postage.*

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Ever Bearing—Highly ornamental for street or lawn and the best for fruit, yielding an abundant supply of large, refreshing berries of over three months of the year. Each, 50 cents; dozen, \$5.00.

Russian—Hardy, rapid growing timber tree of value; useful in silk culture. Fruit small and sweet. *Transplanted and branched, 2 to 3 feet, each, 10 cents; dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00; 5 to 7 feet, each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$10.*



RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

CRANBERRY.



The Tree Cranberry—

We are the first to introduce this beautiful, productive and hardy tree, desirable for its edible fruit and for ornament, by some known as Highbush Cranberry. It succeeds over a wide range of country, on any garden soil, upland as well as lowland. The tree grows 6 to 8 feet high, and in tree form. The leaves are large and beautiful, assuming bright tints as autumn approaches, and make attractive wreaths. The fruit makes delightful sauce, pies, jellies, etc., similar to other cranberries. The fruit remains in good condition on the trees up to winter, making a fine

appearance. Hon. H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist at Washington, D. C., to whom we sent specimens, writes: "You speak of the Highbush Cranberry as a fruit to be looked after! It is *biburnum opulus*. It may be valuable, as the wild specific type is a great bearer of fruit of a pleasant acid taste." Price, by mail or express, 25 cents each; dozen, \$2.50.

NUT CULTURE.

"Close at hand the basket stood,
With nuts from brown October's wood."

We are enthusiastic on the prospect for nut culture as a profitable pursuit, and a method of making the farm attractive to the family. While our farm is clayey, and not supposed to be adapted to the American Sweet Chestnut, we had a row through the field, from which trees had been dug for sale, that gave us a fine crop of nuts this year, all of which could be picked by a person standing on the ground. The trees were not over 6 to 7 feet high, yet were loaded down with large, sweet nuts. When the children heard of the nuts they were wild with delight, and made frequent visits to the spot. I, myself, enjoyed filling my pockets with the chestnuts, and vowed then that I would tell others how easily they could grow nuts. The trees should be planted when small to meet with best success, on high, dry ground, then there is no more trouble than in growing apples. Do not plant the fancy nuts that are not tested, such as Almonds, Pecans, etc. But the Sweet Chestnut, Blackwalnut, Butternut, English Filbert, etc., you can plant with certainty of success.

Spanish, or maroon—A handsome, round-headed stately tree that yields abundantly of very large nuts, hence valuable both for ornament and fruit. Price, small trees, 15c. \$1.50 per doz.

American Sweet Chestnut—

Who is not familiar with this beautiful large tree, whose tasseled blossoms, long burnished leaves and bristling burs swelling with plump, brown nuts, tempt the passer by to stop and club a few off? It is worthy of a place on every farm for ornament alone, also for the timber, which makes lasting stakes, rails and posts. But the chestnuts are delicious, and no one can forget the days when he gathered them in thick forest or the open field with companions long since departed to "that bourne from which no traveler returns." "Oh, fruit loved of boyhood! the old days recalling when wood-grapes were purpling and brown nuts were falling." Of all the hardy field nuts the sweet chestnut is a favorite, not only with the children, made happy in the golden autumn days, but the older folks as well. What pleasanter pastime than to go to the field when the tasseled corn is being husked, with basket or bag, bounding on elastic step to gather the glossy nuts, anticipating the stories that will be told as we gather about the fireside and crack the nuts during the

winter evenings. Nothing meets with more ready sale than the sweet chestnut, and the prices paid is fabulous, compared with actual cost. Small trees by mail 10 cents; 1 dozen, \$1.00; 100 \$5.00; 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00. Very large trees (not recommended), 50c. each.

English Filbert—This is frequently termed hazelnut; is of the easiest culture and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, abundant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing early, as they do, with their rich, toothsome meat, they are worthy of being planted by ENGLISH FILBERT. everybody. This is the sort usually sold in the fruit stores. Each, 20 cents; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. Small, each 15 cents; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.



Butternut—Nuts differ from others in being longer, and the kernels of sweeter, more delicate flavor. The wood is also very valuable and the tree of lofty spreading growth. Small, each, 15 cents; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00. 5 to 7 feet, each 25c.; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.

Blackwalnut—The common, well-known blackwalnut, the wood of which is the most beautiful and valuable of all. No one who has ever eaten walnut candy will ever forget the flavor of its oily and toothsome kernels. The demand for blackwalnut lumber is so great and the supply becoming yearly so scarce that large profits may be realized in the near future from the cultivation of this tree for its lumber alone. Small, each 15c.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00. 5 to 7 feet, each 15c.; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

GARDEN ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

In garden culture plant in rows three feet apart and roots two feet distant; in field culture plant in rows four and a half feet apart and two feet distant. Set the root 4 inches below the surface.

Barr's Asparagus, EARLIEST OF ALL—A new variety of large size, finest quality and earliest of all. No one should omit Asparagus for it comes in when no other product of the garden is available, and is as delicious as green peas, and much like peas. Asparagus is healthful and nourishing as well as delightful to the taste. \$2 per 100.

Conover's Colossal—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality. One year, dozen, 20 cents; 100, 60 cents; 1,000, \$5.00. (If by mail add 15 cents per 100. Post free at dozen rates.) 2 years, dozen, 30 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00.

RHUBARB—(Pie Plant.)

Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents 100, \$3.00. (By mail 5 cents each additional.)

PEPPERMINT.

Grows as easily as any weed on low damp soil, and is a useful medicinal herb, of which many are very fond. Peppermint growing is a great industry in western New York. Hundreds of acres are grown and distilled for oil of peppermint, it proving a profitable industry. Plants by mail, 50c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100. Low price in large lots.

SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth—Forms large plants, with immense, perfect leaves and never runs to seed; exceedingly fine. Each, 15 cents; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00. (If by mail add 3 cts. each additional.)

HORSE RADISH.

Sets—Dozen, 25 cents; 100, \$1.00. (If by mail add 15 cents per 100; free at dozen rates.)

THE HOP FOR DECORATION.

The good housekeeper has a few hop roots which she cultivates "for yeast," and from which she gathers the comforting hop pillow and the soothing poultice. But whoever has seen a wild hop-vine making its way to the tip-top of a sapling, running riot over a dilapidated rail fence, or hanging its graceful garlands of drooping, pale green bells over the naked limbs of a prostrate woodland giant, exemplifying how nature strives to cover with loveliness the decay she herself causes, will recognize its decorative possibilities. The eye



is pleased by the graceful abandon of the luxuriant vine, and the contrast of light green panicles and the deeper hue of foliage. Once started they live on indefinitely, fading in autumn to send up pale, vigorous shoots in the spring. They appear to best advantage over the woodshed door, climbing against the kitchen window, or cherishing the top of the well house in a loving embrace. They give an excellent effect when planted with other climbers, the blending of foliage being agreeable, and the wreaths of pendant, nodding blossoms, yellowed with golden grain of lupuline, not suffering in grace or beauty by contrast with even the beautiful clematis or brilliant wisteria.



Golden Cluster—A large, productive variety, growing in clusters and easily gathered; the finest variety. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00. (If by mail add 50 cent per 100. Post free at each and dozen rates.

LEADING ORNAMENTALS.

While we have room in this catalogue only for a few of the leading ornamental shrubs and trees, we desire to announce that we can supply nearly anything in this line. While no one nursery can be expected to propagate and grow every variety, we have the great opportunity of selecting from the largest nurseries in the world, many of which cluster about this greatest of all nursery centers. Therefore, if you desire that which we have not room here to describe and illustrate, send a list of your wants for prices. We make free use of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry's descriptions with permission, in their specialties.

SURPLUS LIST—We can say of this list the same as of the list of surplus fruit trees, plants and vines and that is this: If you wish to get the most value for a little money simply order \$1, \$5 or \$10 worth of surplus stock, without naming varieties or specifying particularly what is to be sent. Then our Chas. A. Green will make up a package of nearly twice the amount he would if you confined him to your own selection. We import many ornamental plants and trees from France, and in order to have enough, often get more than we need. Thus we always have a surplus of rare and valuable ornamentals, as well as of fruit, plants, vines and trees, and we guarantee you a great bargain if you will order in the way we have suggested.

Few of our patrons plant enough ornamental shrubs. They are effective in making a place home-like, and as indispensable as trees. Plant them in groups, in beds, in well selected sites, giving them plenty of room, as they will grow surprisingly. Do not omit *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*, one of the finest shrubs.

The Beautiful Barberry is sometimes used as a hedge plant, and in cultivated gardens,

where it is a striking object during the autumn months, covered, as it is, with bright scarlet berries. But its mission is not altogether one of beauty, for its berries contain a pure and wholesome acid juice, which is medicinally useful in feverish conditions, while for those in health it makes a very agreeable drink. It is less known in the cook's domain than its merits deserve. With sugar and water added to the expressed juice, or stewed, canned, preserved, jelled or made into syrup, the beautiful color attracts the eye, and most palates find the flavor very acceptable. They are useful in combination with other fruits, notably the pear and apple. Some

fruits are too sweet for cooking. A little barberry juice removes that objection, improves the color,

and when served as sauce or in tarts, is delicious. Price, purple-leaved, 25 cents each; red-fruited, 15 cents each. Lower price for hedges, for which it is unsurpassed for beauty.



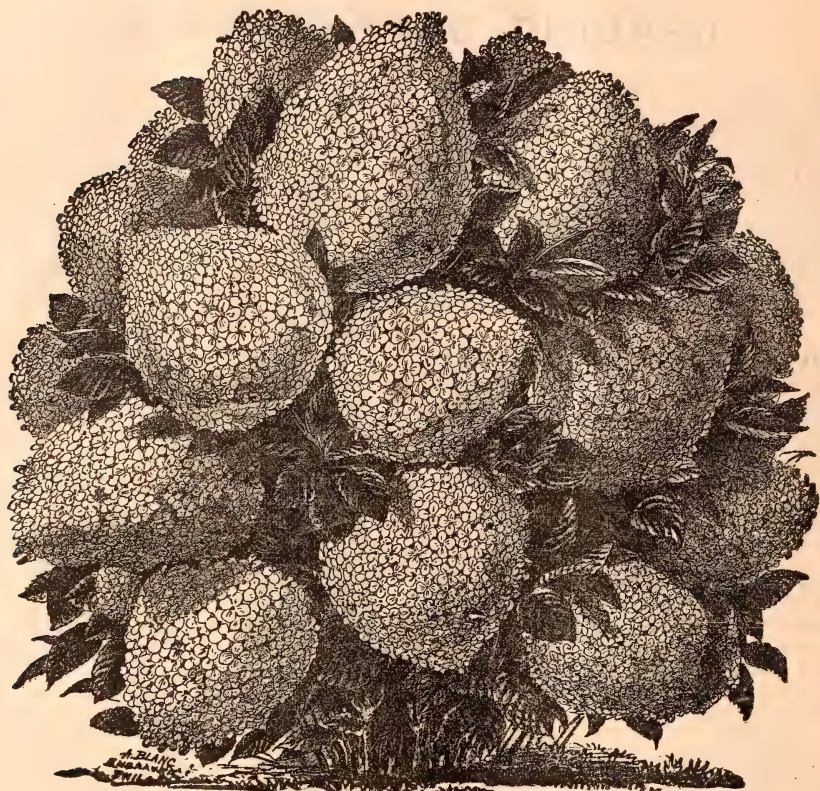
CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA

desolate. Make the home grounds attractive. It pays in money and contentment. Mr. Parsons says: "I never knew it to fail to bloom. Cold never harms it. The honey made from it is almost white, thick, and of fine flavor. Its leaves are light green; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long. A group of *Clethra* will perfume the air for a long distance; a handful will fill a room with fragrance. 35 cents.

Deutzia—We are indebted to Japan for this valuable genus of plants. Their hardiness, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, render them the most beautiful and deservedly the most popular of flowering shrubs at the present time: The flowers are produced the latter part of June in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Crenata—DOUBLE FLOWERING DEUTZIA—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 30 cents each.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—The *Altheas* are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom. 25 cents.



HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA,

Hydrangea P. Grandiflora—Of all hardy flowering shrubs give me the beautiful Hydrangea for permanent showy effect. It blossoms the first year planted, a pyramid of bloom on each branch. It can be grown anywhere by anyone it is so hardy and vigorous. Do not fail to plant it. We shall grow it in solid beds. "It is grown in large quantities and deservedly, for it is one of the grandest flowering shrubs that have ever been introduced to our gardens."—*Rural New Yorker*. "Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men. Some seem to smile; some have a sad expression; some are pensive and diffident; others are noble, honest and upright, like the beautiful Hydrangea." The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plants should be cut back every spring at least one-half of the last season's growth. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of. Strong flowering plants, by mail, 25c. each; 60c. for 3; \$1.00 for 6. Extra strong, by express, 40c. each; \$1.00 for 3; \$2.00 for 7.

Weigela—Fortunii, Candidissima, Rosa Pleno—Rare and valuable varieties. 30 cents each.

Japan Quince—The flowering varieties of the Japan Quince rank among our choicest shrubs. They bear the knife well, and with proper pruning may be grown in any form. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted. Their large, brilliant flowers are among the first blossoms in spring, and they appear in great profusion, covering every branch, branchlet and twig, before the leaves are developed. Their foliage is bright green and glossy, and retains its color the entire summer, which renders the plants very ornamental. Special attention is invited to this plant for ornamental hedges. It is sufficiently thorny to form a defense and at the same time makes one of the most beautiful flowering hedges. Price, 25 cents.

Ampelopsis Veitchii—(JAPAN CREEPER).—Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with the tenacity of Ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rockeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended. 50 cents.

CLEMATIS.

Few climbing plants are equal to the Clematis. The effect produced by the clusters of blossoms in the frail supporting vines is suggestive and pleasing. Nearly all varieties have flowers four to seven inches in diameter, growing rapidly and flowering very profusely after becoming well established. They delight in rich soil and a sunny position, and are perfectly hardy. For pillars, trellises, bedding in masses or planting about rock-work, the Clematis cannot be excelled.

John Gould Veitch—

Flower large; rosette shaped; color lavender blue. 75 cents.

Jackmani—

The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts. 50 cents.

Lady Caroline Nevill

Rich, dark plum color. 50c.

Lucie Lemoine—

Fine double white. In the first period of its flowering the blooms are semi-circular in shape, resembling a gigantic double white Zinnia. 75 cents.

Lanuginosa Candida—Flower large; tinted grayish white; fine. 50 cents.

Miss Bateman—A magnificent plant both in growth and flower; the blooms are large, of good shape, pure white, banded with creamy white. 50 cents.

Coccinea—The Scarlet Clematis—

This is a novel variety, entirely unlike any other, and exceeding popular, proving to be one of the most desirable for any purpose where climbing plants are required. The plant is a herbaceous perennial, the stem dying to the surface each winter (this is an advantage where an unobstructed view is required in winter). The vines attain the height of from 8 to 10 or 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich, deep, coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut. Indeed, one of the most beautiful plants for festooning is to be found in *Clematis Coccinea*, with its peculiar shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage. If it never flowered it would be a handsome climbing vine. 30c. each; doz. \$3.



JACKMANI.

Calycanthus—Sweet Scented Shrub.

The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. They blossom in June, and at intervals afterwards. In demand and an ornamental shrub, and is exceedingly desirable as such. We offer a packet of *Calycanthus* seed with GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and Green's 5 Books, by mail, 35 cents. Plants 35 cents each.

Herbaceous Pæonies—

A noble flower, rivaling the Rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the Rhododendron in stately growth. Choice varieties, 50 cents; common, 25 cents.

Forsythia—(GOLDEN BELL).—

These are pretty shrubs, of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs. 25 cents.

Fortunaei—FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA—

Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers yellow. 25c.

Viridissima—

A fine hardy shrub, introduced by Mr. Fortune. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers deep yellow, very early in spring. 25 cents.

Chinese Wisteria—

One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 or 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May, June and autumn. 35c.

Discounts on Fall Orders.

Orders under \$5.00 must be at prices named in price list attached. On orders of \$5.00 we will accept \$4.50 in payment. On orders of \$10.00 we will accept \$8.50. On orders of \$20.00 we will accept \$16.00 in full payment, and all above \$20.00 at the same rate, which is 20 per cent. off on each dollar. **Boxing** will be charged extra as follows: On \$5 tree orders or less, 35 cents; on \$10 tree orders, 60 cents; on \$20 tree orders, \$1. No charge for packing small fruits, vines, etc. But the above prices for trees and for packing applies only to single and dozen prices, except for strawberries, and currant cuttings, those at 100 rates, as printed in this list. In no other case does it apply to 100 and 1,000 prices. Remember that this is for the fall only, and the offer is made hoping that you will order early and secure the advantages of fall planting. Get up a club, charge full prices and take your profits.

You can make money by selling our stock at such prices you may decide upon, taking above discount for your profit. Shall we send your order by express or freight? Always use order sheet. It will be found in back end of this catalogue. Never write anything on order sheet but the order.

Why is Fall Planting Desirable?

It is our rule to reduce prices for trees, etc., for fall planting, in order to induce our patrons to secure the benefit of nearly one year's growth, and of obtaining fruit a year sooner. Prices next spring will be much higher.

Ben: Perley Poore says, "Autumn is a better month for transplanting trees and shrubs than spring. Any trees may be successfully transplanted in autumn, if a little protection is given by covering the roots during the first winter, after planting with strawey manure."

If you appreciate the advantages of fall planting, you will buy vines and trees at no other season. Here are eleven reasons why you should plant in the fall: 1st. You can buy cheaper in the fall. 2d. You can then get better attention from nurserymen, for it is not their busiest season. 3d. You can get a better assortment of varieties, and often better stock. 4th. On account of cool weather the stock bears shipping better. 5th. Stock can in many cases be sent by freight in the fall, whereas, the haste of urgent spring shipping would often necessitate sending by express at greater expense. 6th. People south of us should order in fall, as their spring season opens far in advance of ours, and we often have trouble to get stock to them early enough in the spring. 7th. If you are not ready to plant, you can receive your stock in the fall, and heel it in the garden, having it on hand just when wanted in the spring. 8th. Plan ahead and get ready to plant in the fall, for then the trees and plants get settled in the ground and ready to begin root growth long before you get ready to plant in the spring. Fall planted trees, etc., will form numerous new roots before the soil can be cultivated in the spring, and will often make double the growth of those planted in the spring. 9th. Fall is a season of leisure; spring is a season of great pressure with all. 10th. If you postpone planting until spring you will probably not

plant at all, being continually surprised with work crowding the spring season. 11th. The loss incurred in delaying the planting of fruits one season is often more than the cost of the trees.

C. A. GREEN.

How to Plant in Fall.

Strawberry and raspberry plants, grape vines, etc., planted in the summer and fall must be covered as winter approaches, with light strawey manure, to prevent being heaved out by frost, and should not be planted on low or wet soil. While we do not recommend the planting of large fields of strawberries in the fall, we do advise planting in gardens for home use, or for getting a start with new and rare varieties. As the weather is apt to be dry and hot the plants should be kept in a pail containing a little water, while planting, and if the soil is dry water should be poured in each hole before inserting the plants. Then shade each plant by covering it with a quart berry box, with burdock leaves, or with a wide board laid over the row on bricks, to elevate it a few inches above the plants.

The trees and plants that we planted last fall have made double the growth this season that those planted this spring did. But all trees planted in the fall should be banked with a pile of earth 18 inches high about the trunk. Avoid low ground if inclined to be wet. Elevated land is much safer for all plants than valleys or flats.

Bargains in Surplus Stock.

We always have a surplus of valuable plants, vines and trees, both fruit and ornamental, that we can sell at a great reduction. If you wish to make the most of a little money send us \$1.00 or \$5.00, or any amount over \$1.00, asking for the value of money sent from surplus stock, without naming varieties, leaving all selections to our Chas. A. Green, who will send you by mail, express or freight, as you may request, a valuable package of choice plants, vines or trees. We guarantee you a larger and better lot or stock than could be secured in any other way or at any other place. Try us on an order for surplus stock. If you prefer trees say so; or if you prefer plants and vines say so. Confine small orders to plants, vines or trees. Patrons who ordered in this way last spring write us that they were surprised at the amount value of the stock sent, and that we sent better collections than they could have made themselves.

100,000 Gooseberry Layers.

WELL ROOTED.—These will make splendid plants by transplanting this fall and covering with strawey litter during winter. Or they can be planted for fruiting. Prices as follows: Downing, 35c. per 12, \$2.50 per 100; Houghton, 25c. per 12, \$2 per 100, \$20 per 1000.

500,000 Currant Cuttings.

Currants grow easy from cuttings if properly planted in the fall and covered with manure in winter to prevent bearing. We have a large supply, cut early and bedded, so as to be calloused, with roots started. Prices as follows: 15c. per 12, 50c. per 100, \$3 per 1000.

Small Trees For Mailing.

NO DISCOUNT ON ORDERS SENT BY MAIL.

These are trees that have made a growth of from one to two feet from the bud or graft, usually June budded, intended for mailing or shipping long distances. These trees give the best satisfaction, as all the roots are preserved in digging, and if given good culture will bear fruit as soon as the largest trees. We make a specialty of these June budded trees, knowing that they will give satisfaction.

Do not expect that we can supply every variety under the sun in these smaller trees, but we can supply the best varieties, as follows:

PEARS—Standard, Wilder Earley, \$1.00 each; Warner, new, hardiest of all for cold climates, 50 cents; Sterling, 30 cents; President Lyon says it is one of the best September pears. Other leading kinds 30 cents each. No dwarf pears nor dwarf apples for mailing.

PEACHES—1,500 Wonderful, 1,500 Crawford Early, 1,500 Crawford Late, 1,500 Globe, 750 Alexander, 750 Foster, 750 Stump the World, 750 Mountain Rose and others.

APRICOTS—1,000 Alexander, 1,000 J. L. Budd, 400 Alexis, 400 Gibb, 400 Catharine, 400 Nicholas, 200 Common Russian, 300 assorted varieties.

PLUMS—300 Abundance, 100 Moore's Artic, 200 Shipper's Pride, 100 Niagara, 200 Prunus Simoni, 500 Saratoga.

NECTARINES—400 assorted best kinds.

CHERRIES—200 Ostheim, 50 Black Tartarian, 50 Yellow Spanish, 100 Early Richmond, 100 Windsor.

One Year Old Apple Trees for Sale.

1 TO 2 FEET HIGH. BARGAINS THIS WAY.

Our patrons always succeed with these one year trees. Not one in one thousand will die if well planted and well cultivated. They can be planted closely in nursery row in the garden for a year or two, where they often grow three feet in one season, or planted at once where desired to fruit, by staking and keeping well cultivated. We mail 12 trees post-paid for 50 cents. Imagine the pleasure of a man in Idaho getting an orchard of 12 trees delivered at his door for 50 cents. Speak quick if you want any of these. Do not ask for varieties not named in this list. We offer the following kinds and number of one year old apple trees 1 to 2 feet high, at 5 cents each, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000. 12 trees mailed anywhere for 50 cents. Do not select too many kinds, for we charge 5 cents each if you take only a few of each kind, but we will allow you any reasonable selection.

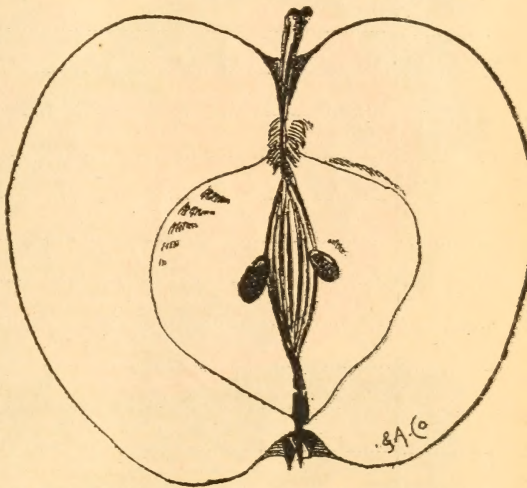
2,000 Tallman Sweet, 2,100 Mann, 1,036 Pewaukee, 706 Hubbardston None Such, 318 Flushing Spitzenberg, 605 Sweet Bough, 250 Jersey Sweet, 461 Stark, 344 Sour Bough, 400 Paradise Sweet, 317 Hawley, 546 Roxbury Russet, 217 King, 1,000 Pound Sweet, 200 Wagener, 2,000 Northern Spy, 1,300 R. I. Greening, 512 Saxton, 3,800 McIntosh, 5,033 Wealthy, 5,066 Duchess of Oldenberg, 2,000 Golden Russet, 3,600 Walbridge, 2,000 Transcendent Crab, 109 Boskoop, 125 Tetofsky, 500 Jeffries, 225 York Imperial, 2,600 Ben Davis, 5,150 Yellow Transparent, 1,500 Whitney 20, 232 Gen. Grant, 370 Swaar, 400 Sutton Beauty, 3,100, Baldwin, 420 Esopus Spitzenberg, 537 Bailey Sweet, 1,100

Grimes' Golden, 1,000 Red Canada, 820 Lord Nelson, 1,512 Snow, 360 Black Detroit, 342 Borsdorff, 170 Maiden's Blush, 550 Sweet Winesap, 450 Red Astrachan, 70 Golden Sweet, 1,000 Primate, 300 Blue Pearmain, 100 Jonathan.

New or Rare One Year Apple Trees.

We offer the new or rare kinds of one year apple, 1 to 2 feet high, named below at 6 cents each, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. 1,900 Wolf River, 104 Hyde King, 640 Salome, 218 Schiawasse Beauty, 215 Fanny, 45 Shannon, 75 Fillbasket, 1,000 McMahon, 1,000 Longfield, 150 Lady Sweet, 900 Red Bietigheimer, 3,600 American Blush, 600 Kirtland Keeper, 150 Scott's Winter.

Wolf River is a splendid hardy apple, recommended for the Northwest, as is also Salome and McMahon. Schiawasse Beauty is from Michigan; very best quality, like Fameuse, but far better in every way. Fameuse is the best early apple, red, best quality, from Charles Downing. Shannon took the prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis; very large, grand. Longfield is pronounced by Prof. I. L. Budd the best of all the Russian hardy apples.



AMERICAN BLUSH.

American Blush (see cut) has done wonders in Cayuga county, the fruit selling at fancy prices. It is of the very best quality, closely resembling Hubbardston Nonesuch. It has no superior in the world for quality or profit. Kirtland Keeper is something like Bellflower, but keeps longer; a noble apple. Bietigheimer is hardy north, a grand apple introduced by Ellwanger & Barry. All of the above rare apples are choice, the best that our Charles A. Green could select.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATES will be mailed free to any one on receipt of one cent each for postage, etc., as follows: Grapes, Moyer, Eaton, Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Empire State. Strawberries, Jessie, Cloud, Bubach. Shaffer, Golden Queen and Rancocas Raspberries, Fay's Currant, Lawson Pear. Our catalogue with 5 colored plates, 10 cents.

 In ordering use this Sheet. Send Bank Draft or P. O. Money Order with this order.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Name.....	P. O. Order, \$.....
Post Office.....	Draft, - -
County,.....	Cash, - - -
State.....	Total, \$.....

When ordering to be Shipped by Express or Freight, please be sure to name Express Office or Station.
If to go by Mail, add Postage, as per Catalogue.

Express Office,..... **Freight Station,**.....

Express Co., Railroad,

QUANTITY.	NAMES OF TREES OR PLANTS ORDERED.	PRICE.

NOTICE REDUCED PRICES offered on page 46. We accept on fall orders \$4.50 for \$5.00 orders; \$8.50 for \$10 orders; \$16 for \$20 orders, at single and dozen rates only, no discount on 100 and 1000 prices, except on Strawberries and Raspberries at 100 prices. Remit extra for boxing as follows: \$5 orders 35 cts. \$10 orders 60 cts. \$20 orders \$1. Prices of strawberries on page 8, Ornamentals, page 8, Mailing Trees, one year Apple, Peach, Pear, etc., page 47. See all about Fall Planting on page 46.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE
GREEN'S
 NURSERY CO.
 Rochester N.Y.



ESTABLISHED 1876

CHARLES A. GREEN, MANAGER.

Moore's Diamond Grape.

As we consider Moyer the most promising of the new early red grapes, we consider Moore's Diamond the best of the new early white grapes. From seed of Concord, fertilized with Iona, by Jacob Moore, Esq., of Brighton, N. Y. (the well-known originator of the "Brighton" Grape and other new fruits,) who considers this the most valuable variety he has ever produced. In vigor of growth, color and texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens from two to four weeks earlier than Concord.

A stock company has been organized with large capital, to propagate and establish vineyards of Moore's Diamonds, as it proves far more valuable than the introducer had hoped. Our Charles A. Green was invited to join the Diamond Company, and would have done so had he not been otherwise fully engaged. We can supply Diamond vines as low as any one. Price, 1 year, 75c. each; 2-year-old vines, \$1 each. See page 14 for Diamond and other grapes.

MOYER GRAPE.

Another year proves that this is the best of the newer early red grapes. We invested largely in the vines of the Moyer years ago, having full confidence that its value would be appreciated, and our confidence has not been misplaced.

What is needed over the Middle, Western and Northwestern States is an early red grape of good quality, productive hardy and vigorous enough to endure neglect and adverse circumstances if need be. Vines that need petting may do for a few fancy gardeners, but the mass of people must have something that will give good quality, and yet thrive if suffered to be visited by the hoe and pruning shears less often than is usually recommended. In all these respects Moyer fills the bill and is pre-eminently the great early red grape.

The cut of Moyer on page 14 but poorly represents this noble grape. We expect to get up a cut showing the vigorous vine covering an immense trellis, and loaded down at every point with clusters of delicious fruit. Delaware has been the great early red grape, but does not succeed everywhere. The Moyer so closely resembles Delaware in appearance and taste, though the berry is much larger, any one would buy it for Delaware. But it ripens two weeks earlier than Delaware, does not drop its leaves as does Delaware, is more vigorous and more productive.

